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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Landings Simplify Ocean Hops

Austria's Move Wins Il Duce

Italy May Harness Volcanoes

Russia Strikes Grain Thieves

Cuba Halts World Sugar Plan

Early Monsters Fed on Roses

FRANCE sees the Atlantic as a broad river which should readily be crossed on stepping-stones. These stones would be small artificial islands and the "stepping" would be done by airplanes. Having button or other bases extending down 25 feet, these island landings would be stationary. Each would be equipped with weather instruments, radio, lights capable of piercing fogs and a comfortable hotel where passengers would rest if held up by bad weather on the next hop. Spanning the broad Atlantic in one hop is still a sporting event; with the distanc divided into reasonable section France sees transatlantic passeng carrying as practical today—No serious obstacles appear to await those who would make a business of giving service.

* * *

AUSTRIA holds the European limelight as newest nation to copy Italy in setting up an autocratic, anti-parliamentary Fascist government. Premier Dollfuss appears to succeed in bidding for patriotic and Roman Catholic home support for his plan. Many Austrian Nazis may turn from Hitler to him. The action is welcomed in Rome by Premier Mussolini, who sees Austrian independence preserved. France is puzzled. It likes Austria's seeming escape from Germany—But wonders whether Brown Fascism may not yet find a way to swallow the new Black.

* * *

ITALY learns that daring Premier Mussolini has set his engineers the task of harnessing the country's volcanic energy. Although the first attack is not made on Vesuvius, it is urged that the natural gases of volcanic origin can run all the country's trains. A third geyser now erupts near Larderello and Terrezzano and is alone found capable of supplying constant power up to 20,000 kilowatts. Drawing power from volcanoes seems fantastic—Almost as fantastic as plucking power from waterfalls seemed 50 years ago.

* * *

SOVIET RUSSIA decrees capital punishment for persons who rob state grain elevators and collection stations. With crop shortages, grain thieving is said to have become widespread. The decree aims mainly at the collusive schemes of railway agents and elevator workers. The manager of a station at Raizan was caught selling carlots of oats and flour. The Moscow prosecutor says accused persons must be tried and sentenced within five days—Shivery public examples are regarded as the best deterrent.

* * *

DANZIG and Poland quit shaking their heads and shake hands. Danzig is Poland's natural outlet. Now it is to have a reasonable share of Polish trade again, in accordance with treaty obligations, and in spite of the new Polish port of Gdynia. The Westerplatte, which in Poland's hands has been an ammunition dump and a powder magazine threatening Europe, is ungrudgingly restored to Danzig. The new relationship between Germany and Poland has everything to do with the new Danziger-Polish friendship—But whatever the cause of the easing up, Europe sighs with relief.

* * *

NEW YORK City is saddled with $24,700,000 of the Untermyer $43,000,000 tax program by its Tammany Board of Estimate. A 5 per cent tax on profits of buying and selling securities is planned to yield $5,000,000; an assessment of 4 cents on every transferred share of stock is to yield a similar amount. A levy of 1 1-2 per cent on gross of public utilities is set for $8,300,000; a 1 per cent tax on investments of insurance companies is set for $6,400,000. Protest by bodies and citizens is ignored—Court action and election revenge are promised next steps.

* * *

BRUSSELS sees the sugar-producing nations fail to set a limiting lid on the world's sugar bowl. Representatives of the countries signatory to the Chadbourne sugar plan meet, but find no one present to speak or act for Cuba. Until the expected coöperation of Havana can be had, no general rule for production and sale can be made effective. What many nations may do can be upset in a moment by one sugar nation that doesn't conform—The island republic rocks with revolution, and 20 nettled nations twiddle their thumbs and wait.

* * *

ENGLAND sees Cambridge University softening the reputation of the earth of 20,000,000 years ago. Animals of appalling size, speed and ferocity appear to have held the balance of power, but if shy men were slipping from rock to rock and taking frequent refuge in the tree tops, they had, according to Prof. Charles Chamberlain Hurst, at least one tender touch of home—Roses, if not gardens, were abundant and beautiful in those ticklish times.

Keeping Friendship From Northern Neighbors

Lower: by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper: by Godfrey Lias.

War Disfigurements at Danzig

Barbed Wire Encircles Arms Dump at Famous Westerplätte Beach, Between Danzig and Polish Territory, Position of Which Is Indicated on Map.

Swastika Ousted By Square Cross In Vienna Fetes

Dollfuss's 'Fatherland Front' Becomes Great National Movement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 13—The conclusion of the three patriotic religious festivals which have been celebrated here during the past few days finds the Austrian political arena full of a new movement designed to promulgate Fascism. But it is Fascism with a difference. It is the movement with which Roman Catholic Austria hopes to outmaneuver the German National Socialists who are striving to incorporate this state into the Reich. At no time during the past six months were National Socialists less evident here than during this week, when every night hundreds of thousands of people filled all Vienna's boulevards and public places. Anti-Hitler forces have found emblems and slogans—a special square cross for the fight against the Swastika—and have learned to use dramatic plays and choruses, impressive meetings, costumes, insignia and salutes as effectively as Herr Adolf Hitler himself.

While chief emphasis has been placed on the religious aspect of the celebrations, and sacred concerts, religious dramas, sermons and services constituted the principal features of the program, nevertheless every performance, song and prayer had a deep political import and served to fortify the position of the chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, who occupied the center of every stage.

Dr. Dollfuss has connected himself inextricably with Austrian patriotism, the "Fatherland Front" and Roman Catholicism. He has identified himself inseparably with the movement toward the resurrection of "good old Austria" and has made himself a symbol of the new era. He has preached with priests, ridden horseback with soldiers, acted as father of the Austrian peasants assembled from the whole country. He is the chief herald of the new mission of which Austria is suddenly becoming conscious. The Roman Catholic Church is giving him full support in its fight against the National Socialists.

It is undeniable that some friction exists in government ranks and certain grave external problems trouble Austria, but for the present, Dr. Dollfuss is undisputed master of the situation, with growing prestige, and the people have shown themselves definitely anti-Hitler.

The three celebrations, combined into one, gave the Austrian capital a more festive appearance than at any time since the collapse of the Empire. They were the Roman Catholic congress, commemoration of the deliverance of Vienna by John Sobieski, King of Poland,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Big Crop Harvested In North Caucasus

PAVLOVSKAYA, Kuban, U. S. S. R., Sept. 13 (AP)—The whole North Caucasus is now engaged in the task of getting in the richest harvest of years, and shows few outward signs of hardships felt because of recent poor crops.

The peasants have worked hard to complete the last stages of what for them will prove the most profitable crop since the collectivization of farms began, if present signs are indicative.

Under the new Agrarian policy of substituting a fixed "grain tax" for "collections," which heretofore have fluctuated according to the size of the crop, each member of collective farms in this section may earn an average of six to 10 kilograms of grains each working day (about 13 to 22 pounds) which he can sell on the private market after his own needs have been satisfied.

In addition, they receive a small monetary wage and as much vegetables and produce as they need.

Golf Champion of 1904 Eliminates Goodman

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13 (AP)—Johnny Goodman of Omaha, the United States open titleholder and outstanding favorite, was eliminated today by H. Chandler Egan of Del Monte, Calif., amateur champion in 1904 and 1905, in the first round of the United States amateur golf tournament. Egan won by 2 up in an 18-hole match.

Chicago Liquor Interests Demand Old Brass Rail

Decry Quebec System of Allowing Whisky Drinking Only Off Premises

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Oratory for the return of the old-fashioned saloon mingled with argument for state liquor stores and pleas to give the people "all they want to drink," when the State Commission on Study of Liquor Control opened its public hearings in Chicago last night.

For the first time since 1920, when prohibition came in, the saloonkeepers had their chance to be heard. They declared for their ancient place behind the bar and the brass rail. The Quebec plan of selling whisky in packages for consumption off the premises they decried.

Oppose Brewery Control

However, the organization saloonkeepers offered one notable change from the "old days." They advised, through their spokesman, that the brewers and distillers be barred from owning any interest in a saloon. The evil reputation of the saloon they attributed to the share the liquor manufacturers used to have in the saloon business.

Crediting the beer and whisky makers with controlling 10 per cent of the saloons, the saloon-keepers declared that the "scamps" among the old saloon-keepers were found within the saloons controlled by the breweries and distilleries. The remaining 90 per cent of the saloonkeepers were represented as good citizens.

Thousands of saloons were, in fact, operated by the brewers, principally before prohibition. They were the brewers' own outlet for their beer. It has been often charged by men in contact with the old liquor business that the brewers were concerned only with sales, and hired men as saloon-keepers who would push their product at any cost.

High Licenses Criticized

The saloon's hopes of coming back with lower taxes to pay than it used to were also brought out at the hearing. Its spokesmen asked for a minor tax. The old tax here used to be $1000. Loss of municipal revenue of around $6,500,000 a year was one of the complaints against prohibition ballyhooed by local wets. saloons want to dodge "high license." However, it seems questionable whether the saloon-keepers will be allowed to legislate the barroom back into Illinois. Gov. Henry Horner has gone on record against In their possible rejuvenation the the old saloon.

Col. Ira L. Reeves, western manager of the Crusaders, urged the Quebec system of state liquor stores for selling hard liquor, with taverns, which are virtually saloons, for sale of beer, and wine permitted to restaurants.

Dr. George B. Safford, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, asked for local option, so that dry communities would have opportunity to choose for themselves.

Ocean Stations Needed to Guard Atlantic Flights

Reduction in Fuel Load and Refuge in Storms Envisaged in Plan

By Sisley Huddleston
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Why should not the Atlantic, regarded as a broad river, be filled with crossing-stones, exactly like a stream which one traverses on a walk in the country?

The question is seriously asked in France, where the lessons of the recent airplane flights have been followed with the closest attention. The idea of floating islands has been put forward for several years, and some elaborate schemes have been drawn up. They have been allowed to drop, or at any rate have not hitherto been put into execution.

It is affirmed in aviation circles that there is no need at present to construct huge and complicated stations in the Atlantic. Something much more simple would be easily possible.

A German film in which the notion is developed has also brought it into the realm of actuality. The fact is, despite a number of successful flights which have again amply proved the possibility of crossing the ocean in an airplane, that in the present stage of aviation the Atlantic is far too extensive to be commercially spanned in a single hop.

Air Worthiness Proved

The very success of the recent flights makes this point perfectly clear. These airplanes, which have shown their remarkable air-worthiness and the quality of their motors, have carried practically no load in the shape of goods or passengers. They have been virtually flying tanks.

They are dependent on the weather. They must await favorable meteorological reports, and if there is a single portion of the passage in which the conditions are not suit-

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot devotes his "Watching the World Go By" today to a letter from Estonia. He finds it to be a land of simplicity and content.

How would you like to wake up in the morning to find that there were 4000 beds to be made and 3000 rooms to be tidied? Read "Keeping House for the Public" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

You may differ with the essayist, but Harold Hobson ventures to select the world's greatest play on the Home Forum page.

Mr. Scroggins today proclaims a code for Boston Common. See the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and the fourth article in the Rehabilitation of Slums series.

Poles' Promise To Use Danzig Eases Tension

Hitler Attitude Tends to Smooth Difficulties Over Port

Railway Issue Acute

Barking Dog at Arms Dump Symbol of Needless Bars to Good Feeling

By Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG—Poland and Danzig have, at last, shaken hands.

It has taken them more than 13 years to do it. And if some on both sides are also shaking their heads—rather doubtfully, too—the fact remains that so far as the majority is concerned there is for the first time a manifest desire to let bygones be, and to start a new deal.

In this part of Europe, a new deal may involve the whole question of peace instead of war.

How essential a new deal is, economically speaking, can be seen from a trip down the so-called "dead" arm of the Vistula. Not only is it "dead" because the great water artery of Poland now debouches elsewhere, but because business is almost entirely at a standstill. There are no new ships on the stocks. Forlorn looking "tramp" steamers lie tied to deserted wharves. Most of the factory chimneys are without smoke. Even a firm like the great Danziger Werft has work for only 2000 instead of over 8000. And the Danziger Werft—or, in English the Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Danzig—is in a better position than most firms here for it has Polish capital in it as well as English, French and German.

Irrevocably German

Danzig is the natural outlet for the goods of Poland. Hundreds of years ago when Danzig was first a Free City, in the days when Germany was divided between dozens of independent princelings, the King of Poland had a palace here, built by the citizens of Danzig. The building is still one of the sights of the city. It stands at the foot of the Lange Markt—the main street—and under it pass the tramways to the newer residential parts across the river.

But Danzig itself is today utterly and irrevocably German—not only in the city, but in the 2000 square kilometers that go to complete its territory. There are some 200,000 inhabitants in the town and another 200,000 in the fertile country districts round. Not more than about 5

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Strike Cloud Lifting In Several Sections Of Cranberry Bogs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 13—Skies are clearing in the Cape Cod cranberry situation. Police, deputies, officers and citizens are prepared to handle any attempts at intimidation.

Yesterday striking cranberry pickers cruised about the more important bogs in Plymouth, Carver, Middleboro and Wareham, threatening those who seized the opportunity of obtaining employmen. in the bogs at 40 cents an hour, a rise of 5 cents over last year's wages. Small fires were started in attempts to destroy the crops, but all were quickly extinguished.

Inspectors from the Department of Agriculture say there is little cause for alarm over the situation. While harvesting of the early berries has been delayed somewhat no concern is now felt for the country's supply of Thanksgiving dinner sauce.

There are several machines at work in many bogs which are capable of handling as many berries in one day as 20 men can pick. More have been ordered. Welfare departments in several towns have furnished farmers with names of unemployed, so that in most of the smaller bogs they have all the help needed.

Finally in case of any serious threat to persons or property Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, stated this morning that state troopers are prepared to step in.

French Planes Carry Aviation to Russia

LE BOURGET, France, Sept. 13 (AP)—Following an invitation by the Soviet Government to visit Moscow, three large tri-motored airplanes carrying the Air Minister, M. Pierre Cot, and a group of 11 associates hopped off for Russia yesterday to "sell" French commercial aviation to the Soviets.

The planes, manned by crews totaling 14 men, will make an eight-day visit to the Soviet Union. The aerocade will be followed on Thursday by a non-stop flight from Paris to Moscow by Lieut. Paul Codos and Lieut. Maurice Rossi in the Joseph Le Brix, the plane with which they recently established their new distance record from New York to Rayak, Syria.

The visit of the Air Minister comes at a time when France is negotiating a new commercial agreement with Russia. Only the Soviet Government's approval of the preliminary terms, providing for an exchange of products between the two countries, is awaited.

Strong May It Wave

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

New York Lifts Eyes to NRA Banner

Britain Summons First 100,000 for Prosperity Army

Repair of Houses, Stores And Industrial Plants To Provide Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Salaried workers must help to promote good trade—their salaries depend upon it," is the motto of the new "prosperity army" Great Britain is recruiting.

Comparing the present emergency with that of the World War, a manifesto has been issued by the United Dominions Trust calling for the first 100,000 recruits for the "army," the object of which is to defeat unemployment by a conscious effort to stimulate trade.

Every recruit is his own field marshal. It is left to his own initiative to carry out and develop the general tactics that have been laid down in the manifesto.

Property owners are called on to paint, repair and install anything that will add to the value of their house or property. Manufacturers are asked to install new machinery before business revives, shopkeepers to make their stores more attractive at once. Builders, electrical contractors and business men urged to suggest new things to be done—and above all not to hesitate to give credit.

"The future of Britain can be rosy if we will," the manifesto declares. "We can take the first steps ourselves and no one will do it for us."

Turkey and Greece Sign Amity Pact

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 13 (AP)—Premier Panayati Tsaldaris of Greece and Premier Ismet Pasha of Turkey yesterday signed a 10-year Turko-Greek amity pact at Ankara. The Foreign Ministers, Tewfik Rushbi Bey of Turkey and M. Maximos of Greece, also initialed the agreement.

The pact, establishing an entente cordiale between the two nations, contained the following agreements:

1. Both nations guarantee reciprocal security for their common frontiers against a third party.

2. A common understanding before deciding all questions of interest to both countries and also international questions.

3. Each country may represent the other at international conferences.

Conversations between the two Premiers also further effected a decision to abolish within 10 months the mixed commission for exchange of population by the two countries.

Old Indian Monument Found in Peru Valley

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 13 (AP)—Señor Julio C. Tello, famous in Peru as an archæologist, announced yesterday the discovery of what he called the remains of a perfectly preserved Indian monument belonging to the Chavin civilization, supposedly dating from pre-Christian times.

The discovery, which Señor Tello believes the most important ever made in Peru, occurred during exploration of the Nepena Valley between Lima and Trujillo. The remains correspond to a building of several chambers with high walls painted red, white, blue, and green. The floor was finished to imitate marble.

Domestic Labor Seeks New Plan Under NRA Fold

Consumers' League Starts Drive to Improve Lot of Household Drudge

Drudgery—worse than so-called sweated labor. Hours—dawn to midnight. Pay—$5 a week, part of which she is forced to pay an employment agency.

Here is the story of Anne, domestic servant in one of Greater Boston's best families, brought to the attention of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts. Taken out of a sweatshop to get a job with a family who promised her a home and pleasant surroundings, Anne wants to go back to the sweatshop.

The Consumers' League under the urge of this new challenge to the spirit of the NRA has initiated a drive to emancipate the household employee from a form of bondage which Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the league, today called a "holdover of the ancient slave psychology."

Anne's, a Typical Story

The story of Anne is typical of many flowing into the Consumers' League asking that something be done about them. The something the league will do is to fire a barrage of letters at the employers of household labor, asking them to abide by the "spirit of the President's recovery drive."

Domestic labor along with agriculture is one of the vocations the NRA fails to reach directly. In view of this, the league stands on a compilation of standards which it asks the domestic employer to put into force. In brief it calls for a minimum wage of $10 a week.

In its investigations, the league finds public-spirited women working earnestly to "put across" the NRA while at home they "treat their servants as Anne is being treated." For the most part, the League did not find that this treatment was accorded maliciously but ignorantly. The employers were merely keeping alive, Miss Wiseman declared, a "slave psychology ingrained in them by family wealth."

In an attempt to overthrow this "psychology" the league is trying to change the term "servant" to "domestic employee."

Service Needs New Deal

It is the opinion of Miss Wiseman that the whole field of domestic service is strongly in need of a New Deal. Only the other day a woman from a small town sought the services of a maid through a Boston agency saying she did not care to pay more than $4 a week.

"What will be the work requirements?" she was asked. "Oh, a little housework, some washing, answering doorbells and so on."

With a splash of impatience, this agency, aligned in a move to help place domestic labor where it should be placed, retorted, "We don't fill the 'so on' jobs." From experience, the agency has learned that "so on" means just what it implies—an endless assortment of tasks which make the plight of the domestic servant a dire one indeed.

As a result of the pledge of many honest agencies to handle domestic job placements with care, a form of racketeering has sprung up, independent agencies seeking to reap profits by selling cheap labor. This situation the league warns against for the safeguarding of the homes, calling upon the women of the State and nation, for that matter, to raise their household wages and assure their children and their homes of proper attention.

With the support of the American Federation of Labor, the league will seek to have all these agencies licensed under the Department of Labor.

NRA Parade Shows Boston Forging Ahead

New York and Other Cities Join in Rousing Rally for Recovery

Progress Is Listed

What Has Drive Done, Where Is It Going? Questions Are Seeking Answers

Crowds of whooping and cheering children poured out of the Boston schools this afternoon, to join a huge parade in honor of the NRA. If the President's program could get them a half-holiday out of school, they knew that it was worthy of their most vociferous support. This they gave without stint.

Employers and employees alike left their cares at the top of the elevator shaft, and swarmed out into the streets. Brass buttons and brass bands, festooned floats, and hawkers swirled through the streets in merry cavalcade.

Similar scenes were enacted in New York and other cities where NRA Day was observed with parades and special ceremonies.

"Where is the NRA going, and how fast?"

To answer this all important question, auditors today opened up the Massachusetts NRA books.

The State, handicapped in shaping new recovery steps by ignorance of the actual extent of progress, thus set out this morning to compile all pertinent and vitally needed facts.

Must Start Right

"You cannot decide where to go, until you know where you are at," declared a member of the state committee on research and statistics which is conducting the audit that begins today. "We do not know where we are at. This move to get at the blunt unvarnished truth, taking the bearings of the whole recovery effort, will undoubtedly prove crucial in keeping it headed toward success."

In the comparative quiet of Massachusetts recovery headquarters, statisticians assembled the questions whose answers they must now ferret out:

How many employers have not yet signed?

In cold figures, how many men have gone back to work?

Are wages actually going up faster than prices, increasing purchasing power?

What are the weaknesses in the campaign as it is now going on?

Answers to all these questions will be Massachusetts's reply to the President's recent anxious plea for accurate and intelligent analyses from all over the country which he may use in stock taking and charting the course of the next month.

An acid test, they will bite through the nebulous arguments between necessarily uninformed leaders and critics, both groping in the dark, and will get down to the hard realities of what needs to be done.

Three outstanding questions are now distressing recovery officials.

How About the Farmer?

Is the farmer's position improving too slowly, so that he needs special boosting to keep his recovery in balance with that of business?

Does buying of capital goods by companies lag, and need special stimulus to be brought into balance with increased buying of consumer's goods by individuals?

Are drastic measures necessary to keep highest prices from fattening profiteers at the expense of purchasing power?

New England officials, as well as those in Washington, suspect that the answer to these three outstanding questions of the hour is "yes." But they cannot be sure until the research committee tells its story. Then they can act.

Where there is an atmosphere of great complexity and men do not know just what to do next, it was pointed out, at district recovery headquarters, doubt flourishes as to the outcome, and men tend to wring their hands rather than act.

In Action—Progress

However, if analysis can be made to penetrate to the weaknesses of the NRA, and both officials and public know specifically what has to be done, action takes the place of impetus.

Considerable excitement in Boston NRA circles today welcomed the announcement of General Johnson from Washington that every city and town in the country is to have civic "compliance boards," to probe complaints of violations.

This new move is interpreted as relieving the overloaded central committees of the impossible burden of policing all code signers, and putting it up to civic enthusiasm and the personal acquaintanceship of local groups.

Moreover, it is carrying out the desire of New England officials to have every citizen know exactly where to go with complaints.

If, as one did, he passes a small laundry on his way home at 11 p. m., and sees the few men at work, and then notices that they are on the job at 7:15 next morning as he goes to his train, he will know that Jim Smith, chairman of the compliance board down street, is the man to see. He will not be asked to let the complaint to go unmentioned because of confusion in his mind be-

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Washington Treasury Staff Takes Canadian Insurance

United States Beneficial Association Announces Group Annuity Contract for Pensions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—To help American Government employees take care of themselves in advanced age, the United States Treasury Department Beneficial Association has worked out with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada a group annuity division.

A contract between the association and the Canadian firm became effective in August while the drive for recovery of American business was at its height.

Officials of the association, all federal employees and some of them divisional chiefs in the Treasury, made a formal announcement to the membership of several thousand workers, relating that the contract had been awarded.

All of the employees of the Treasury, the general accounting office, reconstruction corporation and Home Loan Bank Board were made eligible for participation in the association's announcement, to which was attached an application blank.

The association, established in 1892, is a nongovernmental organization of Federal Treasury employees.

One of these officers, explaining the contract today, said the company was selected by a group of the employees "after a careful investigation" of other insurance organizations.

Formation of the annuity program, he said, was "under the auspices of the association, but it is not trying to force anybody to buy an annuity with that or any other company, and if an employee wants to obtain an annuity with some other company, that is his right."

"The Sun Life Company does most of its business in the United States and most of its employees are in this country and most of its holdings are United States bonds," he added. "That was looked into very carefully."

In the printed announcement to members of the establishment of the annuity division, the association said "the Sun Life's United States department is in effect an American company, employing Americans and aiding American business."

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Square Cross Ousts Swastika in Vienna

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from the Turkish besiegers 250 years ago, and the meeting of the Fatherland Front. Poland's part in saving Vienna from the Turks is recalled by the presence of a number of Polish airplanes which flew over the city during the proceedings. A special coin is being minted in Warsaw in honor of the occasion.

These historical incidents also served to enable special prominence to be given to Prince Ernst Ruediger Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, one of whose ancestors played a prominent part in repelling the Turks. Last night at a culminating point of the proceedings, Prince Starhemberg dramatically demanded of Dr. Dollfuss, before a vast assembly of uniformed Heimwehr men and onlookers, that the Premier immediately free Vienna from Socialist government as patriots once freed it from the Turks.

The provocative manner of the Prince, whose group forms an important part of the present Government, gave rise to reports in the world press of the impending fall of Dr. Dollfuss and the introduction of a 100 per cent Fascist régime, but the celebrations which ended today have largely dispelled the prevailing concern and demonstrated that the Government coalition will continue to work in outward harmony. The Chancellor missed no opportunity to express his appreciation of Prince Starhemberg, while the Prince publicly recognized Dr. Dollfuss as the leader of a new Austria.

'Selfless' Service of Women Leaders Lauded at Chicago

Mrs. Pennybacker of Texas Says Their Idealism Inspires Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—"Unconsciousness of themselves," was put down as a common characteristic of women whose idealism has influenced many others in a talk here yesterday by a woman's club leader.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, who spoke on feminine ideals and achievements in the fifteenth lecture of a series given by the Chicago Women's Club at A Century of Progress, cited two contemporary women as examples. They were Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leader.

Mrs. Pennybacker selected these two leaders because, she said, they were the ones among all the eminent women who attended the international congress here this summer, who most impressed the foreign visitors. Musing as to the reason for this, Mrs. Pennybacker came to the conclusion that the two were similar in a quality she called "selflessness."

Reviewing the life of Miss Addams, as revealed in her autobiographical writings, the club woman pointed out that logic was another characteristic of the renowned social worker. The activities at Hull House, which she directed, had developed in an orderly serene manner out of the needs of the neighborhood.

Plenty of work still remains to be done by women to make the world a better place for youth, the speaker added. While a review of progress of the past 100 years was helpful in gaining a perspective, she thought women should ask themselves more strenuously, "What are we doing today; what shall we do tomorrow?" She urged them to give the fullest support to the NRA program as the most direct means of assuring needed opportunities for the young people of today.

Mrs. Pennybacker was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from 1912 to 1916, and it was under her administration that the federation went on record in favor of women's suffrage. She is now president of the Chautauqua (New York) Women's Club, an unusual organization which is reported to build up a membership each summer of some 1200 women who are attending Chautauqua.

The lecture announced for next Tuesday is to be a symposium on childhood education by Miss Flora J. Cooke and Mrs. Alfred Alschuler.

Repeal Called Evil By Southern Clergy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have been called upon by Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Pfeiffer, Richmond district presiding elder, to "warn their congregations against this monstrous evil (repeal) and lovingly entreat Christian citizens to voice their disapproval at the polls."

"We entreat our members," the statement signed also by a group of laymen, said, "to make their ballots a matter of prayer and to cast them against alcohol, with its consequent misery and personal and political corruption. The interests of the kingdom of Christ should demand that liquor and beer and the bootlegger be destroyed, and that forever."

Virginia will vote Oct. 3, not only on ratification of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but on the question of substitution for State prohibition of a system of liquor control to be determined by the regular session of the Legislature, convening next Jan. 13. Beer was legalized, effective last Sunday, after being sold openly, but illegally, for several months.

Officials Plan Tax On New Bicycle Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The vehicle of the 90's has returned, and with it the traffic problem of 1933. In this modern age of motor acceleration, the bicycle has increased to such an extent on New Hampshire highways that it is taxing the wits of the town officials as just how to cope with the situation. The question has arisen as to the practicability of taxing the owners of these two-wheeled vehicles in proportion to the value of the machine as compared with the assessment on automobiles.

Because of numerous mishaps occurring on New Hampshire highways during the last week end directly involving bicycles, Mr. John F. Griffin, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, cautioned bicycle owners to adhere strictly to the rules of the road and use more care in observing traffic regulations.

Standard Bearers for Better Conditions

Right—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Left—© Harris & Ewing

Proponents of Social and Liberal Policies

Left to Right—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Suffrage Leader; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas, Former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and Fifteenth Lecturer on Women's Activities at the World's Fair; Miss Jane Addams, Founder of Hull House, Chicago.

NRA Parade Shows Boston Forging Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the present welter of state and district committees, labor unions, consumers leagues and the like.

Johnson Silences NRA Critics With Comparative Data

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The National Industrial Recovery Act is a "charter of freedom" for American business, crystallizing the policies of President Roosevelt which have already lifted the country one-quarter out of the economic slough of last March, according to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator.

In his first public address in New York City, delivered at Madison Square Garden at a rally of 10,000 persons last night, General Johnson reviewed the conditions which President Roosevelt confronted when he entered the White House and declared that the confidence which his policies have brought to the American people will make his Administration "a landmark in our history."

Snipers at the President's recovery program, he charged, come from the ranks of "the discredited leadership of the 1929 illusion."

Cries that no action at all was necessary, that improvement would have come anyway, come "from some of the very voices that in March were most eager for a virtual dictatorship and were making the halls of the Capitol ring with the X-plan or the Y-plan or the Z-plan for a governmental financing, control or guarantee of everything and everybody," he declared.

Coöperation, Not Compulsion

Turning to the charge that the Recovery Act is a "regimentation of industry," General Johnson declared that, on the contrary, the gist of the program is coöperation and not compulsion, which places it definitely within the scope of democracy.

"It is a simple fact that every single one of the codes of great industries thus far approved has been agreed to by a substantial majority of all the corporations submitting it," he said. "There has been no dictation. The gist of the President's program is coöperation—not compulsion. It was an idea clearly in accord with the very fundamentals of American democracy and utterly opposed to the hopeless resorts to dictatorship abroad.

"If you look at the President's whole recovery program, you will find a similar principle running through every act passed by the last Congress.

"Over and over again the President has warned that there is no easy magic to cure evils such as ours. He has presented a close-knit plan—each part dependent on all other parts and no part dependent on lifting the country by its bootstraps.

"What this plan does is the most that any governmental plan can ever do—to give our people the chance to help themselves—industry, workers, farmers and the public. The President's program says to all, 'In this way you can help in our great united effort at recovery.' But let us make no mistake. The effort has just begun."

Go Back for Comparison

To determine the quality of the opposition to President Roosevelt's program, one should recall what advice such persons were giving in 1927, 1928 and 1929, General Johnson declared.

"If this test be applied, the discrediting rumors and charges will be found," he said, "to center back to men in some way associated with the policies and practices that led this country to the precipice of 1929 and that have dragged us through four years as grievous trouble as ever plagued a people."

Declaring that the Administration welcomes criticism that is "honest, for the right and constructive," and frequently calls upon the critics to "join the procession and try to put their thoughts to helpful effect," General Johnson asserted that there is less attention to partisan politics in Washington now than there was under Woodrow Wilson in the war—and that was almost none.

Monitor's Radio News On New Time Sept. 25

"THE Monitor Views the News," regular daily radiocast of Monitor news, returns to standard time on Sept. 25 over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, and WHDH.

The midday radiocast from WBZ, now heard at 12:30 p.m., E. D. T., will be radiocast at 11:45 a.m., E. S. T., daily except Friday, when it will be transmitted at 12 o'clock, noon, E. S. T.

The daily evening radiocast over Station WHDH will continue as usual at 6 p.m.

Drastic Changes Are Recommended For State Elections

Charges that one of the highest state officials won his office through a mishandling of votes in Milton, Reading and other towns, lent force to recommendations today for drastic changes in the operation of State elections.

Changes in the laws to prevent "fake elections" were urged before the special recess commission, appointed to study existing statutes.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, asserted that a certain state official holds his office as the result of manipulation of votes in some suburbs of Boston. This charge added significance to the proposals of Mr. Judson Hannigan, prominent Republican leader and Mr. Joseph E. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Hannigan favored:

Appointment of precinct officers by the chairmen of local Republican and Democratic committees.

Prohibit the opening of ballot boxes before closing of voting hours.

Authorize periodical checking of the cancellation stamping device contained in the ballot boxes.

Appointment of local authorities to be given sole responsibility for the safe-keeping of unused ballots.

Permit responsible authorities to witness counting and tabulations.

Mr. Maynard among other things suggested the creation of a State Election Commission, empowered to supervise primaries and elections and assure enforcement of the laws. He also favored the appointment of enrolled members of the two principal political parties as election officers.

Price of Gold Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Treasury today set a price of $33.48 an ounce for gold, representing an increase of 21 cents an ounce over yesterday's quotation.

King Raids Clubs In Drive to Oust Crime in Boston

To Carry on Fight Against Slot Machines With Great Vigor

Sledge hammers smashed out Police Superintendent Martin H. King's opening reply to defiant night club operators last night.

Two heavily-barred doors of the Elm Club on lower Huntington Avenue were bashed in by a special squad of "rough raiders," and the proprietor arrested.

Tying in closely with Superintendent King's contention that night clubs and crime are han in glove, were evidence of lottery operation and four slot-gambling machines, which will be the basis of swift court prosecution. No liquor was found on the premises, it was said.

At the same time, Superintendent King carried his scourging activities into an unexpected quarter. His attention had been called to a type of slot machine which gambled with candy instead of money. Armed with with the precedent of a court fine for operating one of these machines, he had 136 of them seized yesterday at the headquarters of the vending company on Columbus Avenue.

Repeated pleas that the company had been operating for eight years without police interference, made no impression on the superintendent.

Judge Dowd fined a man $50 for operating one this morning, he told officials of the company over the telephone.

"We will have to seize them and summon you into court."

When arguments had failed to budge him, the company treasurer asked: "Why not take just one machine and let the court decide if it is a gambling machine?"

"We will have to take them all," came the answer of King.

This type of candy gambling machine is not like that which is commonly seen in speakeasies. In the speakeasy brand, there is no pretense of selling mints. It is loaded with money and is supposed to pay winners in cash.

In the machines seized yesterday there was no cash "jack pot," however, and no reward except for candy mints, which may be used in playing a baseball game on the machine.

It is expected that there will be a biter battle when this case comes up in court, because there are many of these machines scattered throughout the city.

Collier to Ask Money To Buy Land for Indians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A plan for the Government to buy land for the Indian in all states where the race survives was disclosed Sept. 11 by Mr. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. "We'll ask the Public Works Administration for the money, and if we don't get it we'll go to Congress," he said.

The plan contemplates the outright purchase of land for the Indian in all states where the race survives, but particularly in Oklahoma, the Dakotas and California, which Mr. Collier said were "sore spots" in that Indians in those states "virtually are landless."

Court Interference In Strikes Alleged; Inquiry Is Ordered

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Acting on the charge made in a letter to him by Mr. Louis Waldman, state chairman of the Socialist Party, that the courts are interfering with lawful practices of organizing, striking and picketing, Gov. Hebert H. Lehman today ordered an investigation by the State Commission on the Administration of Justice to determine the circumstances surrounding the issuance of injunctions against labor unions.

Declaring that such interference on the part of the courts is contrary to the ruling contained in section 7-A of the National Recovery Act in which collective bargaining is recognized as one of labor's rights, Mr. Waldman in his complaint cited the recent decision by Justice Selah B. Strong, of the Supreme Court, in regard to the Bakery Workers' Union. This organization, with a membership of 2000, was denied the right to picket on the ground that such a practice constituted a public nuisance, Mr. Waldman said, adding that he found a tendency toward this attitude fairly general among state judges.

Mr. Waldman suggested to the Governor that this study into the administration of justice in cases of labor injunctions be directed toward doing away with the state law permitting such injunctions, inasmuch as the question is raised whether the existsence of this law permits labor equality before the law and a full opportunity for defence.

Since, he continued, crimes of violence or destruction of property on the part of labor can be dealt with through the penal law, Mr. Waldman held that labor injunctions are not necessary.

Evidence supporting the demand for remedial legislation will be presented to the Commission on the Administration of Justice by the state Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations, by the Socialist Party and other organizations sympathetic to labor.

Wild Animal Hazard Stymying Aviators At Uganda Air Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JINJA, Uganda, East Africa—Mysterious animal-made hazards have been stymying Jinja airdrome authorities, just as previously hippopotamus hoofmarks set the golf club green committee a tricky problem.

The golfers overcame their difficulties by instituting a local rule by which players may pick their balls out of hippo marks without penalty. This greatly amused the Prince of Wales during a visit to the course.

Aviators, however, are finding their problem far more complicated. Recently a series of little hillocks and burrows appeared all over the landing ground at the Jinja airdrome, in consequence of which it had to be closed until further notice.

The whole aviation organization of East Africa is said to be threatened by the animal responsible for the damage, the identity of which is baffling both aviation authorities and the Uganda Game Department. A diligent research is in progress.

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"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Byrd Dogs Rehearse Parts In Shadow of Mount Chocorua

Great Huskies, Malamukes and Chinooks Daily Go Through Their Paces in Preparation for Their Service in Coming Antarctic Expedition

In a narrow ravine, piled deep with cool shadows spilled from pine-banked slopes, 150 dogs lift their muzzles and chant their eerie plaint, not to the cloudless blue over New Hampshire's famous Chocorua, but to the steel-gray curtain over antarctic ice and snow. For coming events cast their shadows before. And the shadow of the south pole is resting athwart Mount Chocorua and Chinook Kennels.

The 150 dogs are the ones chosen to accompany Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his second Antarctic Expedition. They are the haulers of freight, and breakers of trails in a barren and desolate land. Husky, Malemute and Chinook, they have come to New Hampshire from a range that takes in the whole sweep of the Arctic Circle from Alaska to Labrador. They have come from the Mackenzie River delta, from Northern Ontario and Quebec, from the shores of Hudson Bay and the frozen tundras of Athabasca.

"They'd rather work than eat," one of the men who look after them declares. Their actions support the contention. There is never a quiet hour at Chinook kennels during the day. The monotonous yapping and yelping is continuous. Feeding time turns the ravine into a babel of sound. But it is when the harness and sleds are brought out that real pandemonium breaks loose, dogs barking and baying in an attempt to attract attention, straining at their leashes toward the harness. Hitched up they throw their weight against the burden, ecstatically enjoying the activity of the trail.

View of Sledge Dog

As they are sorted out one gets a new view of the sledge dog. One type of sledge dog isn't just like another. They are varied in their adaptabilities, differing as much in uses and capabilities as does the heavy shire and the thoroughbred among horses. For heavy freight work there is the Chinook, a cross between the St. Bernard and Mastiff, with sometimes a strain of Newfoundland. The Chinook is the plodder, the fellow to move heavy loads at a slow rate of speed.

If it is speed you want, hook up a team of the white-eyed Siberians. Black fellows, these, with white on breast, their white eye[illegible] solutely immune to snow blindness.

The Malemute is there, Alaska's contribution to the expedition. The Malemute, one learns with amazement, is fast becoming extinct. One of the aims of the owners of the Chinook Kennels is to bring back this truly magnificent sledge dog. For the Malemute has all the qualities that go to make up a good trail dog. He is powerful, has a good disposition and endurance, and is fairly speedy when the load behind him isn't too heavy.

From Labrador comes the Labrador Eskimo, a black and white dog with a yellow spot over each eye, having the same characteristics as the Malemute. Some of these dogs, incidentally, come from the St. Anthony Mission stock, which is Sir Wilfred Grenfell's mission.

The rest of the stock ranges from the Kane Eskimos, another dog from Labrador, through the gamut of various strains of huskies to the wolf strain, cross between Malemute and wolf, with all the strength and endurance of both, a short-haired fellow, and, despite ordinary opinion to the contrary, perfectly trustworthy under careful handling.

When the ice-breaker Bear arrives at the edge of the ice-barrier the work of the dogs will begin. Dog teams will be called upon to haul some 600 to 800 tons of freight from the ice barrier to the base at Little America several miles away. The next big job will be the transportation of freight to the foot of the Roosevelt Range some 350 miles from the base. Here Admiral Byrd hopes to set up a sub-base. This 350 miles will be over almost impossible terrain, crevassed areas and pressure outbreaks. And the dogs will do it, no one doubts their ability.

But more amazing than their ability to move freight is their astounding endurance and ability to stand the terrific extremes of cold. The northern husky, after he has had his supper will curl up in a snow bank and go to sleep for the night. Blizzards may blow, the thermometer may register the depths below zero. The husky, with an inner coat of woolly fur under the long hair will sleep till morning. The cold doesn't bother him. Give him enough to eat and plenty to do and he is happy.

The good sledge dog is an individualist. Looking them over at the kennels one sees the different types. There is the sober, industrious dog, the kind that make up the bulk of the team. Then there is the born leader, the dog the trainer is looking out for. This one must have all the qualities of the worker, endurance, strength. He must have intelligence and a good disposition. And, above all, he must have the respect of his fellows. He must be able to keep order among his team mates. The men who look after the dogs try to define that extra something the good leader has, and finally call it character.

Sprawling Puppies

Then there are the puppies, from the sprawling, roly poly babies to the trail-broken, eager fellows who are approaching the time when muscle and sinew will be equal to the grind of polar trails. The puppies will not see Antarctica—at least not this trip. For the sledge dog is not put into the harness in a real team until he is full grown. Usually a year and a half is his age. The youngest members of the Chinook kennels to be taken on the trip will be 10 months old. These will have reached a working age by the time the trail begins at the ice barrier.

Perhaps it is Admiral Byrd and his courageous followers who will occupy the largest place in the thoughts of the public when the Bear smashes doggedly through the ice-floes at the bottom of the world. The planes that will trace their lines of flight against the antarctic sky arouse the imagination. But, to those who train these dogs and learn to know them, the trail is far from being of the least importance. They know how indispensable is the dog when the real work of the expedition begins. And they know how trustworthily and willingly these dogs will do their part. For every epic of adventure in the ice-coated latitudes is shared by the deeds of these trail makers.

So, when the dogs of the Chinook kennels lift their muzzles and howl at the cloudless blue of the sky, the veterans who know them and the task ahead see the glitter of ice and sense the shadow that rests on Mount Chocorua.

Illinois Building Gains Are Above Seasonal Level

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Increase in building projects last month in Illinois broke all precedents of the last 12 years, it is announced by the Illinois Department of Labor.

While it is normally expected that August building is a little more active than July, this year's increase of 20.9 per cent in total estimated cost of authorized projects is much higher than the usual increase from July to August, it was said. The total estimated expenditure of $1,395,265 was also 16.8 per cent above last August's total.

'We Do Our Part' in the Byrd Expedition

All Photos by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Kennels at Wonalancet, N. H., Where Dogs Are Trained

Upper Left—Labrador Husky Puppies Lapping up Inspiration for a Prospective Trip to the Antarctic. Lower Left—"Homes" of the Dogs During Training Period. Right—Siberian Husky Standing Guard Over Her Family.

Balloonists Cut Telephone Wire To Summon Help

Lost Bennett Race Fliers Located by Repair Man in North Ontario

THOR LAKE, Ont., Sept. 13 (AP)—While all that remains of the balloon Goodyear IX reposes amid the jackpines of the Thor Lake area, Mr. Ward T. Van Orman and Mr. Frank Trotter, co-pilots of the big Bennett air race bag, hoped to get out of the northern Ontario backwoods without assistance.

To a newspaper man who reached the rough woodcutters' cabin where they rested last night, the American balloonists told how they matched their wits for a full week against the wilds, traversing country that is an almost impenetrable maze of slash in the lowlands and a defiant ridge of rock above. They were found yesterday by James Barrett, hydroelectric repairman, after they had cut a powerline in the hope it would bring assistance.

The Canadian press correspondent was piloted to their stopping place by Sydney Fairweather, a veteran bushman. By the light of a flashlight they arrived at the door of the little shanty where the balloonists rested.

Dressed in the togs borrowed from woodmen, and with a week's growth of beard, they looked like lumberjacks.

"Vertical currents, rain, hail and thunderstorms caused the crash," Mr. Trotter explained. The basket struck a tree snapping it in two. The force of the impact tossed the basket for 20 feet, and it wound itself around another tree. The big gas bag was turned inside out.

They came down from an altitude of 8000 feet and slept the first night in the basket in the tree tops. So severe was the storm they were unable to move.

"Our first move was to get the equipment, including the barograph, out of the basket along with the parachutes," Mr. Trotter said. "Then we cleared brush to make a camp. We had plenty of compasses. After we built camp, we made a tent out of a part of the balloon.

"Tuesday morning we woke up to find the matches we had were wet. We carried some in a waterproof cover. They, too, were moist. We had to dry them out. Van took sun sights for latitude and longitude. We found ourselves 20 miles from the railway. The weather had turned nasty and it rained.

"Thursday we saw moose tracks in the valley. The insects were bad and we made camp about 5½ miles from the balloon.

"That night . . . we only got about three hours' sleep, there were so many showers. The rain put out our fire and we were very cold. We had a quart of drinking water left.

"Friday found a marked trail. We found a creek and filled our water cans. Saturday we heard a train whistle. Sunday we followed a high tension line. By 3 p m we had made only three and a half miles. We cut down a telephone pole, breaking the lines in the hope that some repairman would find us. I left a note attached to the pole that we were continuing along the line.

"At 4 p. m. we heard a plane and fired a Very shell out of a pistol. Van alternated with a shotgun. There was no response. At 5 p. m. we found a camp tower abandoned.

"We broke the lock on the bunkhouse and found two beds, five blankets, one bag of beans, one bag of salt and a camp stove. . . . A newspaper dated Aug. 23, 1933. At 10:30 a. m., Monday, James Barrett showed up. He was looking for line trouble and he had food, a loaf of bread."

"And two cans of beans," Barrett put in.

"But did we eat like a pair of horses," said Trotter.

Van Orman and Trotter expected to walk to Railway Steel and take a train for Sudbury.

(Copyright, 1933, by the Canadian Press.)

Ed Wynn's Chain To Start Sept. 25

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The opening date for Ed Wynn's chain, the Amalgamated Broadcasting System, has been definitely set for Monday, Sept. 25.

The opening program will consist of a four-hour continuous radio broadcast starting at 8 p. m. The following Tuesday will see the inauguration of the regular schedule on a 15-hour-a-day basis, 9 a. m. to midnight. These programs will include about 20 sponsored features, presented with a minimum of commercial announcing.

Mr. Wynn, president of the chain, will not be present the opening night, as he is in Hollywood making a picture. The network will comprise a number of low-wave and low-powered stations in the East for the present and consist of:

WBNX, New York, representing a consolidation of WCDA, WMSG and WBNX.
WTNJ, Trenton, N. J.
WPEN, Philadelphia.
WDEL, Wilmington.
WBCM, Baltimore.
WOL, Washington.

In addition, the following auxiliary stations will take the network programs at various times:

WMIL, now WCNW, Brooklyn.
WCAM, Camden, N. J.
WFAS, White Plains, N. Y.
WCAP, Asbury Park, N. J., and
WJBI, Red Bank, N. J.

Three other auxiliary stations, one in Maryland and two in Virginia are to be added soon. Ultimately it is planned to extend the network to the middle West and farther.

A. F. of L. Organizes 500 Unions in South

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 13 (AP)—Mr. George L. Googe, chairman of a drive to organize southern workers, says between 200,000 and 300,000 new members have been added to the rolls of the American Federation of Labor since the campaign began Aug. 25.

Speaking here before the Mississippi federation, Mr. Googe said approximately 500 new unions had been organized in 17 southern states under his supervision. He said a campaign was planned in Mississippi, concentrated on the garment industry. "It is our aim," the national labor representative said, "not only to organize the 'overall' workers but also the so-called 'white collar' workers."

Parody of Justice Charged in Case Of Reichstag Fire

Two Famous Lawyers of France Plead for Accused at Paris Meeting

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 13—Two of the most famous lawyers of France pleaded Sept. 11 in defense of the five men accused of setting the fire in the Reichstag.

Before a crowd of many thousands who jammed the Salle Wagram, while thousands more who were unable to enter rioted outside, M. Moro-Giafferi and M. Torres delivered pleas which German authorities refused to allow them to make at the trial scheduled to take place in Leipzig, Sept. 21.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the International League Against Anti-Semitism and the excited thousands, including hundreds of German Jewish refugees who attended, adopted by acclamation a resolution denouncing the "parody of justice which is now being prepared in Leipzig, noting that for the first time in the annals of law it is the guilty who arrogate to themselves the right of judging victims."

Based on Documents

Both M. Moro-Giafferi and M. Torres, basing their case solely on official documents, concluded that all five of the accused were absolutely innocent, and indicated that Gen. Hermann Goering was instigator of the Reichstag fire.

Examining the arguments of the prosecution M. Moro-Giafferi stated among other points that a Communist membership card could hardly have been found on the Dutchman, Vanderlubbe, since he had resigned from the party and also since he was in shirt sleeves when arrested; that if he were the incendiary he was merely a demented tool in the hands of others who aimed at the annihilation of Marxism in Germany.

Political Expediency Charged

The lawyer declared that the amount of inflammable material found could not have been carried into the Reichstag unperceived by National Socialist watchmen. He contended in conclusion that "no court in the world could hold to the lies invented by the police" and that "if the Leipzig judges accepted the theory of the prosecution they would shed innocent blood for political expediency."

The French press sharply criticized the declarations made yesterday by Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss as amounting virtually to the establishment of Fascism in Austria, and therefore as abandonment of the Constitution which he promised to uphold before France and other nations ratified the recent international loan. Apprehension is also expressed lest the corporative form of Fascism envisaged by Chancellor Dollfuss serve merely to pave the way to a Hitlerian variety and thus to Austro-German union.

Pacific-Gulf Boat Line Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Gulf Pacific Mail Steamship Company has applied for authorization to establish a new ship line operating between San Francisco, Calif., and Galveston, Texas, touching Mexican Gulf and Pacific ports.

Scheme to Lease East Siberia To American Group?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria — That Soviet Russia has worked out a scheme for leasing Eastern Siberia to American interests for a period of years to develop mineral, lumber and other concessions is reported in Russian newspapers here. While Harbin's Russian newspapers are not notable for accuracy, this report has attracted serious attention and is believed to have some basis in fact.

A group of Soviet leaders, according to the report, conceived a scheme for granting concessions to American interests several years ago, but the proposal was vetoed by influential Soviet officials. It has now been revived, and is receiving more favorable consideration.

Politically, according to the report, the lease would have the advantage of making Japan more hesitant to invade Siberia, and would therefore free the Soviets from the necessity of spending as much as they are in defenses. The possibility of a Japanese attack has compelled the Soviets to triple their military establishment in the Far East.

In Eastern Siberia there are known to be important deposits of gold, copper, graphite, oil and possibly platinum, but mineral exploitation of the region will be beyond the Soviets' capacity for a long time, since there are few roads and no railways, and development of the region would be very costly.

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EDITORIAL
LOS ANGELES
Quite a distance from Boston — yet, a young lady whose husband had just been transferred to a new position here astounded us with the information that one of her very good friends in Los Angeles had told her to buy all her house furnishings at Houghton's. Of course we had been for so many years selling house furnishings that we hardly realized our reputation had spread so far.
We have always prided ourselves on that department — but, still we must acknowledge —Los Angeles is a long way from Boston.
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Slums Found Too Expensive And Hotbeds of Delinquency By Chicago and Other Cities

Survey Under University of Chicago Auspices Shows That Entire Communities Are Affected by Rot of a Decadent Area

To hasten the ending of slums and herald a new deal for the tenement dweller, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has made a world-wide survey of new and old housing, frankly depicting certain conditions. This is the third of six articles.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Chicago is discovering it cannot afford slums.

The notorious "Little Sicily" and the district about the "loop" of the Windy City are found to be the manufacturing area of costly crime and delinquency by recent studies of Dr. Clifford R. Shaw, whose findings have been published by the University of Chicago Press.

In the teeming hinterlands behind the towered buildings which gloss the lake front, are areas particularly virulent as incubators of gangsters and delinquency.

"City of the Square Shoulders," Carl Sandburg has termed Chicago, because to him it is at once lusty, brawling and youthful; strong enough to throw off decadant areas which have sprouted in the hurly burly of exuberant growth.

And it begins to appear possible that the city's slums may be as exuberantly cast off as they were taken on. Already social inventories and the prospect of government loans under the NRA have aroused Chicago and the middle West to hope that these decadent areas may give way to a better era of development.

That bad housing for even a small proportion of a city means expense and harm to the community as a whole is a fact that has been brought to the attention of the public recently through studies made in Chicago and Indianapolis, where the high cost of these low-rent areas in police and court service and other civic expenses is shown strikingly.

"Areas of economic drain," the Indianapolis housing people call their slums, aptly expressing the fact, that bad housing costs the city dearly in police and jail expense and other items.

In middle-western cities, most of which have grown rapidly in comparatively short periods, the slum is a blighted area lying around the business district, where rickety old houses lean against modern industrial buildings, while the city seems undecided whether business or residence use shall permanently claim the section.

In Chicago, this blighted area encircling the "loop" was found to be also the area of the highest crime rate in studies made by Dr. Shaw. Taking a great number of cases recorded over periods of years by the juvenile court, boys' court and Cook County jail, Dr. Shaw and his staff charted the home addresses of all of the offenders upon a map, then determined the ratio of arrests or cases to the population—in the same age and sex group—living in that square mile of city.

Hotbed of Crime

The result was a series of statistics which showed in a striking way that crime and delinquency are greatest in the blighted area, and that they decrease in a regular rate as one leaves the area and approaches the regions of better housing.

For example, boys' court cases from 1924 to 1926 were charted in nine zones, at mile intervals from the center of the city. The rate of delinquency went down in direct proportion to the distance from the area of worst housing as follows: First zone, 25.1; second, 16.3; third, 15.5; fourth, 10.1; fifth, 7.5; sixth, 5.3; seventh, 4.7; eighth, 3.8, and ninth, 3.8.

A great number of juvenile court cases were similarly charted, showing the same kind of curve. In these cases of male juvenile offenders, it was found that 82.9 per cent of the cases came from an area in which less than 25 per cent of the city's juvenile male population lives. Similar differences were seen in studies of truants, girls of the juvenile court, and police arrests of adults.

Similar relationships were found in Cleveland. In its 22 square miles of poorest housing, there have been 216 murders in the past eight years. In 1930, 48 out of every 1000 boys there between the ages of 10 and 17 years old came into juvenile court, as compared with only six out of every 1000 in the better areas.

Mental Phase a Factor

From the Chicago figures Dr. Shaw does not draw the too easy conclusion that bad housing causes crime, but he does point out that misdemeanors are concentrated in areas of bad housing and that reduction of delinquency rates is most likely to result from a program which combines improvements in housing with other social improvements. For it isn't only obsolete, run-down houses that make for slum conditions, social workers frequently point out here. It's also mental factors, such as lack of neighborhood control, and the immigrant's failure to adjust himself to his new environment, as in Chicago's notorious "Little Sicily."

The population in such a neighborhood is mobile; new residents come and go unnoticed, and this makes it an inviting hide-out for criminals, it is pointed out by Dr. R. Clyde White of Indiana University, who is a member of the group that made the Indianapolis study. And because it is a good neighborhood to hide in, gambling and other commercialized vice find it a desirable place to do business.

The appearance of these neighborhoods is known only too well to most travelers. Trains pulling into large cities as they near the business district expose the back porches of some of these wretched dwellings which can hardly be called homes, although they are inhabited.

Waits to Pluck Plum

The land on which they stand may be valuable—too valuable, in fact. The owner hopes that next year, if not this, he can sell it for a big business development like that which bought his neighbor's property. What's the use of putting money into his old houses or apartments if they are soon to come down? But probably they won't come down. Many people think that the era of unlimited city expansion is about over. However, the owner still hopes it isn't, and the dwellers in the "blighted area" go without repairs and improvements for their homes, often without the most elementary sanitation.

These are the slums of the middle West. Not slums in the European sense, perhaps. For the streets of these blighted districts are often clean and broad, since they are kept up for commercial use. The houses are not without light and air. They are simply deteriorated, having been left for the poorest families like discarded, worn-out garments by other families who could afford to move farther out.

Even in these worst districts, it is true, there are houses that are not slums. Freshly starched curtains and boxes of blooming petunias, or a pot of sweet basil at the window, show that certain families are resisting the influence of their environment and maintaining their morale. But others have been overcome by the odds of the blighted area.

Other Cities Have Like Burdens

Bad housing districts in other cities are similar to Chicago. In Cleveland 22 of the city's 77 square miles are "blighted," students say.

"Area No. 3," the so-called "Roaring Third" of Cleveland (Negro), is the worst slum district of the city, a section of 20 square blocks. A reporter accompanied a social worker on a tour through the district recently.

At a certain address picked at random on Woodland Avenue they found a mother, father, and 10 children living in four dark rooms. The windows never saw curtains or shades, plaster was off the walls, the woodwork and floors were water-soaked and vermin-infested. Windows were broken and patched with boards. Rats ran about unafraid, garbage and rubbish lay in the yard and on the walk.

In a statement of conditions in St. Louis, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. J. A. Wolf, director of a settlement in one of the worst sections, said that St. Louis "in common with practically every other metropolitan city, has within its borders several unspeakably vile slum areas." He added:

"Outdoor toilets which flush only when it rains are the lot of thousands; no bathing facilities whatever; no running water, either hot or cold. Vermin-infested rooms with cracked ceilings and walls; smelly, water-soaked floors and utterly inhuman basements. Ideas of cleanliness and privacy cannot prevail against such frightful odds and the morale of the family soon oozes to the level of the drab, dirty surroundings."

Some Progress Made

Detroit and Cincinnati housing authorities think that their cities' housing problems are somewhat less serious than those of other cities. Detroit has the advantage of being younger as an industrial city, although it too has its blighted area. In Cincinnati, where interest in civic affairs has been aroused through special circumstances, an effort has been made to improve the living conditions for the estimated 100,000 people in the "basin," or district of poorest housing, by municipal inspection and an effort to cultivate tenant as well as owner responsibility; and authorities think there is gradual improvement, although conditions are still far from ideal.

Right now there are some unusually bright spots and some exceptionally dark aspects to the housing problem in the middle West. The gloomy side of the picture is that a great many families now supported by relief funds are not able to pay rent at all.

In Chicago some of these families are "squatters," living without gas and electricity in houses which the city building department has ordered removed. They would be pulled down now if anyone knew what to do with the families "squatting" in them. At least 3000 buildings of this type, not all inhabited, however, should be razed, according to the Chicago commissioner. In the last two years, 2700 of them were torn down on city orders, he said.

Hope on NRA Horizon

The bright side of the picture is the unusual community interest fanned by prospects of federal loans for low-cost housing projects now available under certain specified conditions of the NRA. A number of cities have filed applications for loans. These are not usually for projects which promise relief to the families now paying the very lowest rent or no rent, in other words, the worst of the slums.

They will, however, bring about better housing for the wage earner on the second rung of the ladder who also needs it greatly, it is expected.

How to get capital into the districts of poorest housing, where rents are at a vanishing point, population declining, and crime rates high, appears to be the big problem now needing solution. Various means are proposed. Community pressure is needed, housing experts believe, to bring about action.

Decadent Areas Hobble Civic Progress

Top, © Chicago Aerial Survey Company. Bottom, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MO...

A Study in Contrasts

Top—Michigan Avenue Boulevard Garden Apartments, Julius Rosenwald's $3,000,000 Housing Project. Open Spaces About Each Unit Show Vast Difference With the Closed-in Types Surrounding It. Bottom—Not Far Removed From LaSalle Street in Chicago, This Slum Cottage Shelters a Family of Four Persons.

Events

Brockton Fair, all day and evening, fireworks, through Sept. 16.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:30, 3:30, 6:33, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 1:57, 4:44, 7:31, 10:18 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Twenty-ninth annual session, Massachusetts State Conference of Social Work, Wellesley College, through Saturday.
Brockton Fair, Mary Wiggins and Boston day, athletic meet, afternoon; fireworks, evening; through Saturday.
Annual flower show, North Andover Garden Club, Old Berry House Barn, North Andover Center, 11 to 6.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:31, 10:18 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 8:30 p. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly with local showers Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness; showers Thursday afternoon or night in southwest portion; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight, probably followed by showers Thursday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northerly winds, shifting to easterly and increasing late tonight and Thursday; mostly overcast weather tonight and Thursday; Showers Thursday except near Eastport.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	68	Miami, Fla.	82	86
Bismarck	52	80	Minneapolis	58	66
Boston	58	72	Montreal	50	60
Buffalo	52	68	Nantucket	64	68
Calgary	44	68	New Orleans	80	92
Charleston	84	94	New York	62	74
Chicago	62	70	Norfolk, Va.	74	84
Cincinnati	62	76	North Platte	58	62
Denver	54	62	Philadelphia	62	74
Dodge City	60	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	94
Eastport, Me.	52	62	Pittsburgh	62	72
Hatteras	84	88	Portland, Me.	54	62
Honolulu, T.H.	76		Raleigh	70	96
7 p.m. Sept. 12		80	St. Louis	70	86
Helena, Mont.	48	76	Salt Lake City	54	82
Huron, S. D.	52	70	San Francisco	50	64
Jacksonville	80	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	74
Kansas City	70	86	Seattle	52	64
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	66	68
Memphis	76	86	Williston, N.D.	44	78

A—8 a. m. Sept. 13.
B—Maximum Sept. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:09 p. m., Thursday 7:31 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 7.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:38 p. m.

Extra! Big Wreck At Brockton Fair; Two Engines Crash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 13—Hissing steam, signal torpedoes and a terrific bang heard all around town last night signified two great railroad bulldogs had come together and telescoped their way to the freight-engine scrap-iron pile. Brockton Fair officials in crashing these two 90-ton locomotives headon made little Willie wonder why his mother stopped a simflar sensation last Christmas when Dad gave him his first set of electric trains.

Thirty thousand people jammed the fair grounds, filling the grandstand, the athletic field and even taxing the strength of trees in the grove to hold them all. Neither boiler exploded, though both were badly cracked and that of the old "999" was pushed back into the engine-cab.

It took more than an hour to move the crowd away from the danger point before the "All Clear" signal was given. Firemen worked up 200 pounds of steam in each engine, engineers tried the whistles a few times, the starting gun was fired, throttles were opened wide, and both engines charged down the track appearing to wabble and chortle their way along like Walt Disney's movie-famed pets.

Another thrilling part of the program was the balloon ascension and parachute drop of Mr. Romeo Moreau, Brockton, who called on Mr. Emil Bartl of Harvard Street, dropping down on his second story porch.

Today the state granges are celebrating. The dog show and pulling contests for horses were held this morning with whippet races and horseshoe pitching this afternoon. The finals will not be held until just before the stage show tonight. A special feature of the fireworks exhibit planned for 9:15 p. m. is a pictorial scene of Nero fiddling while Rome burns.

Coöperative Opera Formed in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—Formation of a coöperative opera company which plans to give "impresario-less grand opera" at popular prices in Mecca Auditorium was announced Sept. 10.

Cesare Sodero, conductor, composer and principal organizer, said the company was formed by 57 members of the Metropolitan Opera's orchestra, whose season at the Metropolitan does not begin until Dec. 26. Giovanni Zenatello, the tenor, has come out of retirement to sing Thursday night in the new company's first offering, a double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," which also will feature Anne Roselle, former Metropolitan star.

"Madam Butterfly" will be sung on Friday with Miss Roselle in the title rôle, and on Saturday the company will offer "Carmen," with Coe Glade in the title rôle.

"I believe there is room in New York for good, popular-priced grand opera," Sodero said, "an opera company that is not established so much to give the ladies an opportunity to show their jewels as to give people who are hungry for music an opportunity to enjoy it."

Machinery Trade Slows Down

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Although September business in the machinery trades began well in some localities, American Machinist says that in general there is a recession from August and July levels. "The opinion is unanimous," says the review, "that the cause of the slowing down is the uncertainty connected with NRA codes."

Salem Puts 400 Men at Work By Federal Funds

Road Project Takes 235 Off List of Welfare Recipients

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 13—"Old man Unemployment" had Salem's door slammed in his face today. Four hundred men, 235 of them former public welfare recipients, are "slinging" picks on a $116,000 road construction job, as the result of the city's swift formulation of plans for application for federal public works funds.

Yesterday Salem received a federal grant of $34,000 for the work after government approval in record time. On Saturday noon Salem's program was laid before the board in Washington. Yesterday it was approved. The city is said to be the first in New England to have its program passed and the first in the United States to be permitted to use city labor rather than contract workers on the job.

This privilege is the result of Salem's 10-year road construction program, during which $1,500,000 was spent on local roads. Local labor only was employed and the work was done economically and swiftly under the plan which Mayor George J. Bates inaugurated when he first became Salem's chief executive 10 years ago. In view of the splendid progress made under the plan, the Massachusetts public works board recommended that Salem be allowed to use local workers.

Ninety per cent of the $116,000 will go to the workers, and 10 per cent for materials. Mayor Bates feels that road building is the best unemployment relief public works project. He pointed out that in most public works project the major part of the money goes into materials. To prove this fact, he said more men are working on this $116,000 than on many $1,000,000 buildings.

Veterans with dependents were given the preference in hiring workers. Thus 110 veterans have been employed and taken off the soldiers' relief list. Other citizens with dependents were given second preference. The public welfare list was relieved of 125 of these men. Thus, Mayor Bates said, $2500 will be saved in welfare payments.

Fourteen residential streets will be surfaced with permanent pavement under the program. This fits in directly with the regular road plans of the city. Mayor Bates said that plans for the construction were made during the winter and spring and thus were ready when the federal public works fund was available.

Two hundred of the workkers have been employed on the job for a week, he said. The additional 200 were put to work when federal approval was received.

Salem is saving much by having its own quarry, where crushed stone may be obtained. Eighty of the 400 men are employed there. The job, which is expected to be completed in three months, is being done on two shifts.

Loans for Homes Urged to Support Purposes of NRA

People Declared Ready To Build if Funds Are Available

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—A direct appeal to all building and loan associations in the land to "stand four square behind the recovery program of President Roosevelt" by using their resources to the fullest extent possible for the aid of the would-be home owner, was made here at the opening session of the United States Building and Loan League today by Mr. Ward B. Whitelock, its president.

"The people are ready to invest in homes," Mr. Whitelock said, "and let it never be said that their desires were thwarted by their inability to obtain financial aid. Building and loan associations have the satisfaction of knowing that their method of operation and their ultimate goal has always been to encourage debt-free home ownership. Had this been the universal rule in home financing during the past 10 years we would today have little of the existing grave distress among home owners."

The Administration has recognized the validity of the building and loan plan of financing homes in three distinct ways, Mr. Whitelock said.

"1. It has placed its support solidly behind the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which gives our associations an opportunity to do more home financing in this country than has ever been possible before.

"2. It has made provisions whereby more than 1000 localities which have no building and loan facilities for home mortgage credit shall have federal savings and loan associations established within their borders.

"3. Even in its relief plan as embodied in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Government has adopted the principle of long-term credit, payable in installments, as the way out."

Envisaging an increasing demand for small homes, which will have to be financed, Mr. Whitelock said that "the present trend of prices points the ambitions of the average citizen to the possession of things rather than stocks and bonds. The home has the same intrinsic value to the family which owns it, the American dollar worth 70 cents in gold, or 100 cents. It is the most essential long-time commodity in the nation today."

Although building and loan associations extended $530,000,000 credit to home owners in 1932, this is but 50 per cent of normal operations, declared Mr. H. F. Cellarius, secretary-treasurer, in his annual report, but nevertheless is "surprising evidence," he said, of financial institutions carrying on in a world of frozen finances.

Bank Inquiry Resumes In Washington Oct. 3

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Two Senatorial investigations—one new—will get under way late this month and early next. Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate Banking Committee, which has been investigating the banking and stock market situations for months, will come to Washington this week to confer with Chairman Fletcher regarding resumption of the inquiry. The investigation has been set tentatively for resumption Oct. 3.

The new inquiry, concerning air and ocean mail subsidies, starts Sept. 26. This was to have begun tomorrow, but previous engagements of Senators White, Maine, and Austin, Vermont, Republicans, caused the postponement.

European Sugar Crop Report

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—B. W. Dyer & Co. reports that sugar statistics of 12 European countries for the first 11 months of the crop year show a decrease of 10.3 per cent in production from a year ago and a drop of 1.2 per cent in consumption.

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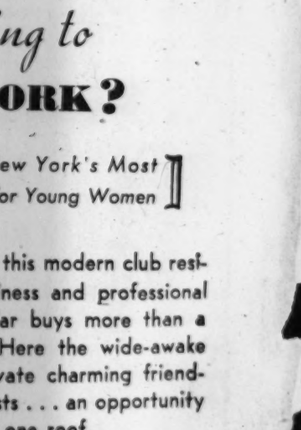
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Ocean Stations Needed to Guard Atlantic Flights

(Continued from Page 1)

able for flying, then the airplanes may be immobilized, not for days but for weeks.

If, however, the planes cover part of the Atlantic, and then alight, taking off again for the next stage as soon as the weather cleared, the real time spent on the flight would be considerably reduced.

The exploit of Marshal Balbo and his men bears out this argument. He was rightly unwilling to take undue risks, and therefore was held up for many days. Moreover, it will be observed that both on the northern and on the southern route he properly availed himself of such natural halting-places as exist. Those natural halting-places, whether by the north or by the south, are inadequate.

Enormous Fuel Load

The Mollisons, in their notable flight, likewise showed that although the Atlantic can be flown as an exceptional feat—indeed no one has doubted it since the days of Lindbergh—the difficulties are nevertheless great. There is the difficulty of taking off with a machine which is bound to carry an enormous quantity of fuel. Their plane was an immense reservoir, and on the first attempt it was impossible to make it rise. On the second attempt, they reached American shores, but were compelled to make a forced landing because they had exhausted their fuel.

Amelia Earhart, who bravely faced the Atlantic twice, carried nothing but a comb. Lotti and his companions were jeopardized by the additional weight of a stowaway. However much we may admire the courage of these fliers, and the ingenuity of the engineers who built the planes, it has become apparent that crossing the Atlantic is still a sport. Yet it could be taken out of the realm of sport and become a practical proposition, were as much attention and money devoted to the construction of artificial islands or landing stations in mid-Atlantic as are now devoted to these individual exploits.

A number of designs exist. There is one of Capt. Edward Armstrong which would make it possible to descend and refuel in the ocean.

Tests With Moored Ships

The Germans are experimenting with a ship moored between Bathurst and Natal. It is apparent that if in one way or another the Atlantic could be divided into two parts—or more—the crossing with goods and passengers would be relatively easy.

Altogether, it is argued on this side of the Atlantic, since there are already a number of ships which remain practically stationary in mid-ocean, it is not difficult to solve the problem of providing Atlantic air stations. A more or less stationary vessel, properly constructed for this purpose, or a floating island, would have to be equipped with meteorological instruments, with radio, with lights capable of piercing fogs, and should offer facilities for the landing of airplanes either on a platform or in a sheltered part of the sea. On the whole, opinion appears to be in favor of making provision for airplanes rather than seaplanes.

But the point is that if further progress is to be made, experiments of this kind are now preferable to single-flight crossings of the Atlantic, and judging by the new discussion of the problem they will shortly begin.

Ontario's Production Of Gold Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With a total value of $3,636,754, the production of gold in Ontario in July was the lowest of any month this year since February, according to figures of the Ontario Department of Mines. The production in June amounted to $3,648,692, while that of the first seven months of this year is $25,801,489, compared with $26,840,413 during the same period of 1932.

One reason for the slight decrease in July is the suggestion made in some quarters that companies may be taking advantage of the present gold premium to work through some of their low-grade ore.

Crossing Stones for Ocean Airplanes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ufa Film Company

Scene From German Film Depicts Coming Transportation Between Continents

Difficulties of Flying Atlantic in Single Hop Compel Some Plan for Crossing Stops. Floating Islands and Moored Ships Are Talked Of to Assure Safety and Cut Down the Gasoline Load.

Poles Ease Tension Over Danzig Port

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent—or say 20,000 all told—are Polish.

In order to give Poland access to the sea, the Treaty of Versailles severed this predominantly German city from the Reich against the undoubted wishes of its inhabitants. Today though a Free City, with an autonomous Senate, Danzig's diplomatic and consular relations abroad are in the hands of the Polish Foreign Office. Its railways are under the Polish Railway authorities. Its harbor is controlled by an international board consisting of five Poles, and five Danzigers with a Swiss chairman. It has its own customs officials but is within the Polish customs area. It has a high commissioner appointed by the League of Nations to hold as far as possible a balance between the Slav and Teuton elements of the administration. But the only question on which he has an entirely free hand is to decide for or against calling of Polish troops when the local police are unable to keep order.

Danzig Declines

Hitherto the system has not worked well. The Danzigers gave it a bad start by refusing to unload a munitions ship when Poland was at war with Soviet Russia in 1921. The Poles countered by building an entirely new port at Gdynia on Polish territory 15 miles west of Danzig. Since then more and more of Poland's trade has gone to Gdynia and less and less to Danzig. Slowly but surely, Danzig has declined while Gdynia is still developing rapidly.

In spite of being subjected to this process of gradual economic strangulation, it was not until the Hitlerites came to power this spring that the Danzigers showed any real sign of willingness to hold out the hand of friendship to Poland. Since then, in four short months, the whole atmosphere has changed. Already Danzig has agreed to give its Polish minority educational facilities previously denied them. Poland has promised to make "full use" of the port of Danzig as she was instructed to do by the League High Commissioner as long ago as 1924 in accordance with her treaty obligations.

Hitherto Poland has always found an excuse for evading this duty. But by an agreement signed here on August 5, she undertook to give Danzig an equal share with Gdynia in Poland's overseas trade. Working out the details is bound to be a delicate affair requiring tact, patience and perseverance. There are indications, however, that these qualities will be forthcoming.

Improving Atmosphere

More important, perhaps, than the conclusion of new agreements is the atmosphere in which those agreements will function. Thus, the improved educational facilities for Polish-speaking Danzigers have to surmount the attitude which refuses to allow members of German student clubs when wearing their colors to speak to Polish students. A student at the Langfuhr Polytechnic here who disregarded this unwritten law this summer was hauled up before his club mates and severely reprimanded—with a threat of expulsion if he did it again.

Today, however, there is reason to believe the German clubs will no longer be encouraged to behave in this way. Indeed, now that Chancellor Hitler has officially sanctioned a visit by Hitlerite youths to the Polish youth camp in the Tatra Mountains, it would seem that pro-Hitlerite Danzig youths will be disloyal if they still deliberately cold-shoulder their Polish fellow students.

Poland's written promise to make "full use" of the port of Danzig has to be implemented in face of a natural preference on the part of poles for their very own port, Gdynia.

It is not possible for the Government to insist that private traders must use a particular port in preference to another. But what the Polish Government can do is to equalize railway freight rates and harbor dues which are at present heavily in favor of Gdynia. It can also refrain from deliberately developing the as yet unfinished port of Gdynia in competition with Danzig. Instead of the two ports competing with each other, each can henceforward specialize in handling particular products. Negotiations are already in progress along these lines.

Westerplätte's Arms Dump

In this connection, there is one particular product Danzigers would very much prefer should go to Gdynia instead of coming to Danzig as at present, and that is—ammunition. Between the "dead" Vistula and the Baltic lies the region known as the Westerplätte—a tongue of land with a marvellous bathing beach and, at one end, a lovely cool wood. But the whole of the wood is occupied by a Polish ammunition dump. On the landward side, Danzigers are shut out from the friendly shade by a blatant red-brick wall, built with their own money.

Worse still, across the beach runs a barbed-wire entanglement beyond which bathers and holiday-makers are forbidden to venture. Behind this emblem of war is strung an ordinary wire to which is attached a chain and the chain to a dog whose duty is to bark if any Danziger should be so rash as to violate the sanctity of the barricade.

The thing would be comic if it were not tragic. The Westerplätte is far too close to the sea and far too exposed generally to be any use to Poland if Poland were ever at war with Germany.

It would be a wise, as well as a graceful, act on the part of the Poles to evacuate the Westerplätte of their own accord without delay. Poland stands to lose nothing either from a strategic or commercial standpoint. After all, Gdynia is only 15 miles away. In Polish hands, the Westerplätte is not only a munitions dump but a political powder-magazine which has almost exploded several times—as, for instance, last March when the Poles sent an extra guard there without obtaining the permission of the League High Commissioner.

But ungrudingly restored to Danzig, the Westerplätte becomes an emblem of Polish good will toward the inhabitants of the Free City.

School Bus Drivers Set High Goal in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13 — When Jefferson County schools opened Sept. 11, approximately 100 school bus drivers set out "to girdle the globe three times without an accident."

This, at least, was the goal set at the Bus Drivers' Institute held in connection with the annual institute of county teachers. Talks by the bus drivers themselves and other speakers brought out the fact that the buses will travel approximately 75,000 miles during the school year, and determination was expressed to make 1934 an accidentless year.

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Carnegie Appoints Three Germans, One American to Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13—Appointment of three internationally-known German natural scientists and one of the foremost American mathematicians to the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology was announced by Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the institute, today.

The Germans are Prof. Otto Stern, experimental physicist and formerly head of the institute of physical chemistry at the University of Hamburg; Prof. I. Esterman, his assistant, and Prof. Ernst Berl, of the faculty of the Technical University of Darmstadt. The American professor is Dr. Lloyd L. Dines, one-time head of the mathematics department at the University of Saskatchewan.

The German professors will divide their time at Carnegie between teaching and research work. Dr. Dines, who will succeed Prof. C. T. Geckeler, will assume his duties this month when Professor Geckeler will become secretary to the graduate committee.

Professor Stern is best known, perhaps, for his work in developing the use of the molecular beams as a tool in physical and chemical research. In early experiments this method yielded results which helped to explain the atomic structure of various elements. He was visiting lecturer at the University of California at Berkeley in 1930. Professor Esterman, besides collaborating with Professor Stern, has extended the method of molecular beams to a study of the structure of molecules.

Professor Berl, through his contributions to the international conference on bituminous coal here, has had a former connection with Carnegie Institute. In 1910, after several years of teaching, he was made chief chemist of the big artificial silk plant at Tubize, Belgium.

Dr. Dines has been a professor for the past 19 years at the University of Saskatchewan. He was born in Selbyville, Mo., in 1885 and studied at Northwestern University, the University of Paris and the University of Chicago.

Chilean Congress Called

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 13 (By U. P.)—President Alessandri yesterday called Congress into special session, beginning Oct. 1. The present session is scheduled to adjourn Sept. 14. The principal matters for the extraordinary session to consider are legislation affecting the nitrate industry and general legislation on the economic situation.

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Housewives Told To Defeat Fraud In Process Taxes

Government to Publish Prices Justified by Recovery Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Attention of the housewife was called yesterday to the fact that processing taxes recently imposed by the Government do not alone justify manufacturers in sending their prices on certain necessities up 40 and 50 per cent, as has been detected in some cases.

At the same time the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued a warning to profiteers pointing out that Treasury regulations governing the collection of the processing tax specifically provide that if any person misrepresents the amount of tax that has been paid on a commodity he is liable to a fine of $1000 and imprisonment.

The Administration consumers' counsel, Dr. Fred C. Howe, announced that his section will continue to check retail prices and tell the public what part of the prices they pay go toward aiding the farmer. The first phase of the counsel's study of textile prices has just been completed. It reveals that on a pair of overalls for which the laborer or farmer pays $1.41, he makes a contribution of about 8 cents as a tax toward the Administration's cotton campaign, which has helped to add probably close to $250,000,000 to the southern farmer's income this year. When a customer buys a loaf of bread for 8 cents, about one-half a cent of it goes to raise the income of the wheat farmer.

The housewife was asked to note that the cotton tax amounts to only 4.2 per pound on the net weight of cotton.

It has been found that certain brands of cotton towels show an advance of 75 per cent over March or May; one brand of men's shirts has been priced up 40 per cent; cotton mattresses, 84 per cent; union suits, 27 per cent; boys' shorts, 52 per cent over their low price for the year. "Since the tax remains the same, its importance in the retail price shrinks with each price advance," Dr. Howe pointed out.

Mr. George N. Peek, agricultural adjustment administrator, in making Dr. Howe's report public praised the "apparently wide section of the textile trade which seems to be trying to play fair with the consumer."

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Three More States Vote for Liquor; Total Stands at 29

By the Associated Press

Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado voted yesterday to abolish the Eighteenth Amendment and left the score in 1933's balloting: For repeal, 29; against, 0.

If the seven states now needed to supply the three-quarters of the Union required for repeal are among the 10 voting before Nov. 8, the repeal amendment will be ratified formally on Dec. 6—date of the thirty-sixth convention.

The margins were smaller but substantial in Colorado and Minnesota, home of Mr. Andrew J. Volstead, who sponsored the Prohibition Enforcement Law. Late counts listed both in the two-to-one class.

Next week, on Tuesday, Idaho and New Mexico vote on repeal. Two weeks later, Oct. 3, Virginia votes, and a week later, Oct. 10, Florida. These four end the balloting until Nov. 7, when six more vote: Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Utah.

General Motors Sales Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The General Motors Corporation reports that overseas sales for August totaled 11,292 units, or 36 per cent higher than for the like month in 1931 and 91 per cent above the aggregate for August, 1932. The total was only 616 under the figure of 11,908 in the 1930 month.

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Jewelry Goes Victorian

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

CONSTANT allusions are made by fashion writers to the return of Victorian styles. The assumption, however, that old forms have come back intact and are about to be worn in the nineteenth century manner, is deceptive. Many of the ideas which we have adopted, we have transformed, often by means of eliminations and refinements and sometimes, more's the pity by exaggerations.

In the matter of "costume" jewelry for the fall of 1933—the subject of this article—it must be confessed that a tour of jewelry departments has convinced the writer that in too many cases there exists in the materials and designs an unfortunate ostentatiousness and desire for display. This at least is not Victorian. The pieces, many of them, are heavy, ornate and barbaric. In fact, as these adjectives are set down, the writer realizes that they were unconsciously quoted by her from some fashion material where their employment was supposed to have a flattering connotation!

Beware of Eccentricity

Consider today's bracelets, which offer—among, of course, many well-bred designs—other models which are an offense against common sense and good taste, and certainly against Victorianism! Take, for instance, those of a gayly colored composition, sometimes worn in a series of contrasted colors, at other times singly in bands of enormous width, and perforated, carved, ribbed, striped, strung together in jutted sections or, for the sake of a new idea, something "amusing," braided down the middle with silk shoe laces! There seems to exist at present some confusion of thought between what is lovely and what is merely eccentric and conspicuous, a confusion which did not disturb the nineteenth century, for to be eccentric or conspicuous was then considered ill-bred. For example, so insistent with us is the desire for display that when the hand is gloved the bracelets are correctly worn outside of the gloves, a practice which in the century which we are said to be emulating was not acceptable.

Colored glass is a very beautiful material for certain craft forms, and because beauty rather than commercial value should be the criterion of taste, one is ready to accept such distillations of color in rings, brooches and other ornaments when the pieces of glass are nicely proportioned and presented in attractive settings—as often happens. But when their chief attribute is size, and when, in the case of rings, they weigh down the finger that wears them, as if it were merely a display peg instead of a thing of power and dignity, beautifully adapted to perform certain valuable work, they are senseless and vulgar. The fact is that too much jewelry is designed not as the circulars say, to "accent" a costume or personality, but purely to assert itself. It is as disturbing to a unified theme—to a well-balanced costume or an interesting personality—as is too loud a voice cleaving a drawing room, whose privileges are for the assembly not the individual.

Experiment Versus Suitability

The idea that one should complete a neckline with a brooch is bequeathed to us by the nineteenth century and it is a conviction worth acceptance. Some of the large hammered-silver plaques which are worn in this way, and at other focal points of the costume, show excellent craftsmanship and lend much character to a frock. These, however, are Navajo, not Victorian. Nor can the delightful clips and ingenious closings which are giving a unique zest to many contemporary dresses be reviewed in an article whose subject is Victorian derivatives. Small brooches, however, of gold, silver, enamel, seed pearls and gems are Victorian and in many of their modern versions preserve the daintiness and sophistication of their originals. They are to be commended for even greater attention than they receive.

High, shaped necklaces like collars, in vogue today, remind one of the "dog collar" of the Victorian period. Patou has drawn from the nineties in designing such a collar to wear over a frock with a high neckline. Pendants and lockets (these latter usually empty in the present era, which has wisely learned to preserve its memories without relics) look Victorian as they hang from slender chains. Chokers, well liked now, were worn also in the Mauve Decade, but they were of precious metals and stones. Lanvin's new design of carved gold beads is decidedly reminiscent. But we have added many new materials to our repertory, and although experimentation is to be praised, so is a sense of suitability. Too often at present the fact that the use of material is new in a certain application seems to commend it for that use; and, in the opinion of the writer, often without justification.

The very large pendant earrings which are again the mode for formal evening occasions can also claim an early prototype. Absolutely novel, on the contrary, are the marginal earrings just introduced which slip tightly onto the lobe of the ear like a sheath. No danglers are attached, but the tiny envelope may be richly enameled.

Flashes From the Past

Contemporary hair ornaments have a Victorian flavor. The metal, crystal and tortoise shell bandeaux which are worn in the daytime confirm a hairline which was once produced by combs. In the evenings jeweled aigrettes and fillets and tiaras of rhinestones remind some of us of the horseshoe tier of boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House, at hours when the Mauve Decade played with fire.

Those styles of workmanship in low-priced lines which most nearly approach in feeling the serious pieces of the Victorian epoch—when nothing resembling "costume" jewelry was known—are probably to be found in the "Romanesque" gold work and in the silver and gold tracery which are in the display cases at present. But here again one discovers a tendency to compensate for lack of workmanship by enormous weight and size. Occasionally an old design, seemingly insignificant, returns, such as the bowknot ring which the grandmothers of today liked when they were young and which are expected to be popular this fall at colleges. The wishbone, also, certainly not a very beautiful structure, was frequently used as a theme in the jewelry of the nineties, and again is with us.

Of what the colleges call "art appreciation" the present period is more generally aware than was the Victorian. A greater sensitiveness to good design exists among laymen. The quality which frequently stands between us and the expression of our finest standards is, what has already been commented on, our love of display. Despite he Victorians' delight in ornament, their work had a certain proportion and honesty, which much of ours lacks. They moved through life with a dignity which although it may, through the mists of history, appear somewhat dull, nevertheless has a thought to contribute to an age prone to accept uncritically what is novel, big and colorful.

H. J. K.

Back to Nature

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that the fine arts department of a club is a department of beautiful thoughts. Down in Beaumont, Texas, there are two women who have originated an unusually lovely and unique program of beautiful thoughts, called "Music in Nature." Mrs. William G. Lovell was the chairman, and she was assisted by Mrs. Ray Lightall.

As I read, in The Texas Federation News, about this program, I remembered that, when I was very young, even birds used to sing to me some very real and personal messages, but that was before I learned that they always said "teacher-teacher-teacher." I used to sit on a big granite slab that served as doorstep to a certain brick house and listen to stories of the southland from song sparrows who had just arrived from there. I didn't understand, you see, that they were saying, "'Sweet, sweet, sweet, very merry cheer," or any of the other things with which they have been credited. And so I learned many sweet little secrets which I might never have known had I not been untutored in the ways of nature lore, and somewhat elemental in my love of a thunderstorm, of the soft south wind, of rain, snow and sleet.

* * *

I should like to attend a meeting where intelligent women would, for one afternoon, forget all that they have learned about nature and describe their impressions, as they remember them, of the first bird's song to which they consciously listened, or the first soft summer rain that blew in their faces, or the first frost pictures that they saw on a window pane. I can imagine that it would be a difficult feat of thought. It might take some time to bridge the space between now and then; to step over the bridge, leaving behind all that has been taught in books and stories. If such a program is ever successfully arranged I beseech an invitation to be present at its presentation.

When Mrs. Lovell and Mrs. Lightall presented their program of "Music in Nature," they depended upon what musicians have translated for us of the sounds of the sea, of falling water, of the wail of the wind, and many other melodies that are best heard by the sensitive ear of a musician.

* * *

The audience was asked to think back to the emotions awakened in the first people by sounds which inspired the very first music.

A woman impersonated an Indian mother, with her babe in the Indian "carryall," while some one sang "Weum" and "The Lullaby," by Lieurance, to the accompaniment of a flute back curtain playing a wind god's song.

With "Hark, Hark, the Lark," by Schubert-Liszt, sending its notes of rapture and beauty through the auditorium, and the nightingale's song being interpreted in "Last Night the Nightingale," by Kjerulf, the contribution of bird music to the nature lover must have been beautifully expressed.

Rain, with its refreshing, soothing influence, was not forgotten in this program. "Gardens in Rain," by Debussy, being played. A recognition of the melody of the wind came in the playing of "The Wind," by Lemonee, and "The Whirlwind," by Krantz.

Schubert's "Wohin" was sung to illustrate the numberless sounds made by water as it runs through meadows filled with flowers.

There were several numbers on this Texas musical program. Perhaps some other music chairman will wish to develop her own nature music program.

In concluding the program Mrs. Lovell said, "I hope you can all successfully find your way back from the Land of Make Believe to the everyday world. I, myself, have never been quite able to do so, roaming sometimes in the matter of fact world about me, but often enjoying myself in the Land of Make Believe."

Friend of 'Naughty Boys'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

DOWN the flight of stone steps behind the iron railings which led from the street, a stream of men was passing in single file. They were a ragged lot, most of them, coats worn and shabby, boots torn.

Along the street swept a keen north wind, and scraps of paper and straw from a row of neighboring stalls swept with it fluttering against the railings, descending upon the shoulders of the men as they passed down and disappeared, on by one, through an open doorway.

Every day at noon the men—some five hundred of them—file down the stone steps of the Welcome Canteen in Bermondsey. Many of them are workless; these approach a table immediately inside the door, holding out their hands for a free bowl of soup and a round of bread, carrying these away to the long wooden tables.

Others who are better off—street-merchants, newspaper-vendors and the like—pass on to a counter where, for 5 pence, they get a meal of magnificent proportions, meat substantially upholding a crackling brown crust, potatoes — heaps of them—and baked beans. For an extra penny there is milk pudding.

Behind the counter on this particular morning, serving the portions of meat and pie-crust with a vigorous hand, stood Lady Clodagh Anson, her sleeves turned up, her blue overall flung back at the throat, her face suffused in a cloud of steam. She waved her spoon in greeting.

Lady Clodagh Anson, were she asked to describe herself, would probably invent a title in that quick Irish way of hers—"Call me the Naughty Boys' Pal," she would say, and would laugh. Because that is, in reality, exactly what she is—giving to her "naughty boys" something more than hot dinners; something which is in the nature of real and stanch friendship.

Eleven years ago, when she came from Ireland, fresh from a life of active charity, she found herself in London with nothing to do. "Nothing at all," she said humorously, "but to help at bazaars by selling bunches of dead flowers to fellow stall-holders."

But the period of inactivity did not last. Lady Clodagh heard of a woman who toured with a motor canteen round the Embankment at night. She offered her services as assistant, and it was during these nights that she came into contact with her "naughty boys" and grew to love them.

Lady Clodagh is good friends with some of London's most difficult characters. She tells of how, very late one night, a telephone message from one of these friends demanded the loan of 10s. for the immediate hire of a taxi. A "bust" was planned in a clothiers' shop in north London. "But," said Lady Clodagh, while expressing every willingness to lend the money, "Why so far away? You could do a fine 'bust' nearer in and save the price of the car." And the attack upon the subject was successful. There was no "bust" that night.

It is hopeless to moralize, Lady Clodagh said. The only way with the "naughty boy" is to fall into line beside him, to understand his outlook, to see as he sees; to grasp his sense of adventure and to turn that sense into legitimate avenues.

"Always contrive that the notion that straight going may hold attractions comes first from the boy himself. If he suspects that the idea is yours, he will have none of it."

Much of Lady Clodagh's work lies with the boys who, after imprisonment, find themselves faced by a hostile world in which work is not easily found. Temptation prompts a repetition of offenses, and at that critical moment, a friend who is not merely the representative of some well-meaning organization, may offer the turning-point to a young delinquent.

Temporary work may often be found in the Canteen where, with the gallant help of Lady Clodagh's right-hand man, ex-Sergeant-Major Andrews, boys pick up the elements of cooking and may afterwards be drafted to the kitchens of city restaurants.

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Keeping House for the Public

Hotel Management a Modern Profession

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW would you like to wake up in the morning to find that there were 4000 beds to be made or 3000 rooms to be put in order? Or that many pairs of curtains needed mending and that several dozen new mattresses must be bought? That tons of linen required sorting and that hundreds of guests were arriving for dinner?

Such is the job of the "executive housekeeper" who makes a home for thousands of guests in hotels, summer resorts and institutions. She even "goes to sea" making a home for ocean-going travelers on steamers. This last expansion of her work occurred this summer when a woman housekeeper for the first time was engaged by a steamship company to employ, train, and supervise ships' crews to give the home touch for passengers far from the main land.

This field of professional housekeeper, we are told, has gradually changed in the last few years and housekeepers in large establishments are now required to have much business ability. In fact, there is a definite effort to lift the position to a profession on a par with other professions for women and to attract to it women with both housekeeping and business ability.

A Profession Demanding Training

The small hotel owner once depended upon his wife to manage the housekeeping end of the job, but now so many hotels are being bought by corporations and managed as a chain that the overseer prefers to place in charge of each hotel someone with both a business and educational background.

Though it may seem, at first sight, very heartening to some who think they may prepare quickly for this profession since they have had housekeeping experience, the job is not learned overnight, according to Miss Anne Owens, president of the National Executive Housekeepers' Association.

"Just to like to keep house, or to love to make a place hospitable, or to have had years of experience in one's own home is not enough," Miss Owens said in an interview. "The executive housekeeper is a business woman grown up with the times. She must have business ability, she must march 'in tune' by keeping house for the traveling public. Her private office is behind the scenes, where she concerns herself strictly with directing the activities of her many employees in maintaining the atmosphere of home. She must have traveled herself and know the point of view of the public. She must have an educational background."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Anne Owens, President of the National Executive Housekeepers' Association, a Nation-Wide Organization of Those Who Have Entered the Profession of Institutional Management and Hotel Housekeeping.

Miss Owens' own personal experience in becoming the executive housekeeper in a large, well-known apartment house in New York and her efforts in the three-year-old organization, the National Executive Housekeepers' Association, which this fall is introducing technical training for these housekeepers grown professional, are all very illuminating.

Her Experience

She was first a secretary to a hotel manager who operated a hotel in New Hampshire in the summer time and in Florida in the winter time. She watched his duties and studied his methods, she told in an interview, and came to the conclusion that a hotel needed a woman for housekeeper just the same as a home needs a woman. When she told him she had decided to become an executive housekeeper, the hotel manager replied,

"Will you derive the same satisfaction in being an executive housekeeper that you have from your secretarial work?"

Then he added, "It hasn't the same prestige, you know, and I thought you might regret it."

But Miss Owens was not concerned with prestige and she could see the possibilities open to such a position. She trained for two years in the housekeeping department of several types of hotels, which added back-of-the-scene experience to her knowledge picked up as a secretary. Now she is the housekeeping executive of the Sherry-Netherlands Hotel in New York City.

"The responsibilities of the executive housekeeper in a hotel or club are the same as we know them in the home," said Miss Owens, "but they are magnified many, many times and operated with the maximum of business efficiency. A home person would have no idea of the amount of fresh linen needed on a morning in a large hotel, nor would she know how thorough an inspection is necessary for a room before it is ready for its new occupant. There are many things she must learn."

Where can a person learn to be an executive housekeeper, Miss Owens was asked. This led her to say that in her opinion it was not to be found in books nor in any hotel training course as it now exists. She recommended that the best way at present was to start at the bottom in a hotel and learn from experience all of the many angles to the job.

A "tailor-made" course was given for the first time last spring in Columbia College, she said, for experienced executive housekeepers who were seeking more scientific knowledge to complement their practical experience. Thirty-eight of them studied the handling of pay rolls, directing employees, analyzing the job, caring for floors, purchasing furnishings, handling budgets and so on. This fall four other groups in other parts of the United States are to study with their nearest university or college. This scientific knowledge will be applied in the hotels by the housekeepers.

Possibilities in the Work

Women with a higher education have not seen the possibilities in the job of executive housekeeper before. Besides earning a living wage she can save for the future. She can exercise her own initiative in many ways in furnishings and working out color schemes as she might in her own home. She can devise ways of saving for the institution by careful budgeting. Furthermore, it is a job which does not need to be abandoned as she grows older.

"Although there is and has been a great deal of unemployment in this field as in any other, yet the demand for really competent women has never been stilled," Miss Owens said. "It might seem that we are elbowing men out but this is really another instance of woman coming into her own because home making is essentially a woman's work."

The National Executive Housekeepers' Association is trying to give more prestige to the housekeeper's job and is standardizing many of the duties of the employees such as just how a bed should be made, how much time should be allotted to making up a room with four pieces of furniture or with six, and cleaning materials to be used in all parts of the bathroom. The association was responsible recently for having a specially comfortable shoe manufactured which was so welcome that it was purchased by 3000 employees.

British Housekeepers Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN, a few months ago, Miss A. Walden, of the National Executive Housekeepers' Association in America, was visiting England, she made the discovery that no similar organization existed over here. She therefore wrote a letter on the subject to the Caterer, which, appearing in print, aroused much public interest and drew forth a number of replies. British housekeepers suddenly awoke to the fact that America had stolen a march on them, and forthwith the British Executive Housekeepers' Association was formed.

"It is our intention, as a representative body of professional women, to do everything possible to further the efficiency of the housekeeping department," the secretary, Miss D. I. Newson, explained. "We want to encourage the young housekeeper, entering the profession, to take up specialized forms of training. We want to foster keen coöperation between all grades of domestic staff and the management of the establishment, and we want, in every way to meet the increased demands of the traveling public which compel for more specialized knowledge than hitherto."

Quickly Growing Membership

With a quickly growing membership, representing housekeepers, matrons, and caterers of leading hotels, hospitals and business houses, the association, in a very short time, had made excellent progress. Monthly meetings for informal talks and debates are arranged, and lectures by specialists are given on such subjects as dyeing and cleaning, interior decoration, linen, carpets, the value of sport, and the training of a staff, including organized visits to various factories. Conducted tours for Saturday afternoons are another excellent idea, giving the members the privilege of seeing over the private suites, ballrooms, garden rooms, kitchens and linen rooms of the big London hotels.

"Where does your staff sleep?" asked a member during a trip round the May Fair.

The housekeeper pointed out a row of windows set in a high, airy position overlooking the roof garden. "They get a good deal of sun up there," she explained, "so I have provided them with green sun blinds."

One's thoughts ran to the dark basement bedroom with dust sweeping in from the pavement and the continual odor of stale cooking.

Practical Help

How do you protect your walls from damage by luggage? What do you consider is the best wearing material for a lounge? How do you deal with the visitor who has no respect for furniture? What color do you find is most favored for private suites of rooms? These were some of the questions put by members to a housekeeper well versed in the ways of hotels.

"We have many schemes for the future, one of which is to form our own Sports Club," Miss Newson said. "We may also start a branch of the association in Bournemouth next year. At the moment we are asking for suggestions—heaps of them—good, practical ideas that we can work on."

Miss Anne Owens, president of the New York chapter, has expressed her sincere good wishes for the success of the British association, and hopes that in time the two organizations may be able to join forces and achieve world-wide recognition for the profession.

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Tomato Cocktail

Although the odors of chili sauce and piccalilli pervade the atmosphere of your home these autumn days, do save out enough ripe tomatoes from your crop to try this homemade cocktail, which has never failed, so far as this writer knows, to meet with instant favor with family or guest.

Cook together for 15 minutes
3 lbs. ripe tomatoes, cut in quarters
1 cup boiling water. Press through a sieve and to
4 cups of hot juice add
4 tablespoons chopped onion
2 teaspoons chopped parsley
2 teaspoons lemon juice
¼ teaspoon Tabasco sauce
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons sugar
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce.

Mix thoroughly. Cool for three hours in pitcher or open jug. Strain into a bottle or cocktail shaker and chill in refrigerator. Shake well before serving. This will keep several days in the average refrigerator, but is nicest when freshly made.

Tinned tomatoes may be used if fresh ones are not at hand. Heat the tomatoes to the boiling point, strain through a sieve and proceed as for fresh vegetable.

An acceptable variation in subtle flavor may be attained by rubbing the tablespoon with a clove of garlic and stirring the hot mixture for a moment or two.

Jumper Easy to Knit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THIS lit'le jumper is economical of wool, as it can be made of all the bright odds and ends left in the knitting basket. It is worked in a long drop-stitch, and is therefore quickly made.

The colors depend on the wools you have left over from other jumpers. Three ply is the most suitable thickness, but any wool can be used. It may be necessary to buy 2 ounces of white wool, or whatever is used for the main shade. The welt, crocheted in treble, is in bands of bright colors

Drawn by Cynthia for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gay Little Jumper Worked In Drop Stitch From Odds and Ends of Yarn.

arranged as harmoniously as possible. The model sketched is in rows of white, scarlet, dark purple, light purple, bright blue, apricot, beige, orange, jade and canary.

When the welt is finished pick up 70 stitches and knit the rest of the jumper in alternate bands of white and color—two rows of white garter stitch, and two rows of drop-stitch in color, in similar order to the welt.

From the neck and armhole shaping, the jumper is knitted in white. The sleeves are white with cuffs of crocheting to match the welt.

Directions for Making

A No. 8 stratnoid crochet hook, and a pair of No. 9 knitting needles. (This will fit a 34- to 35-inch bust figure).

Front: First row, crochet a chain of 55 stitches.

Second row, treble into each stitch.

Continue with treble (making one chain to turn) for 3½ inches.

Pick up with knitting needle 70 stitches, and increase in the next row to 90. Work two rows garter stitch, two rows drop-stitch with the varying colors joined by the white, until the work measures 11½ inches from the hem. (Drop-stitch is made by putting the wool over the needle three times for each stitch, and on the next row taking up the first stitch and letting the other two stitches drop out, thus forming an extra long stitch.) This brings it to beginning of shaping for neck and armhole, and the end of the colored wool. The rest of the front is continued in white. (The asterisk denotes that these two rows are the drop-stitch rows.)

The shaping is as follows:

1st row, k. 43, k. 2 together. Turn

(Continue to knit only this half of the work, which will form shoulder.)

2nd row, k. 44

*3rd row, cast off 1, k. 41, k. 2 together.

*4th row, k. 42

5th row, cast off 3, k. 39

6th row, knit 39

*7th row, cast off 3; k. 34; k. 2 together.

*8th row, k. 35

9th row, cast off 3; k. 32

10th row, k. 32

*11th row, k. 30, k. 2 together.

*12th row, k. 31

13th row, k. 31

14th row, k. 31

*15th row, k. 29, k. 2 together

*16th row, k. 30

Continue decreasing every fourth row on neck side until 24 stitches remain, then commence shaping for shoulder in plain garter stitch, as follows:

1st row, cast off 8 at armhole end and k. 16

2nd row, knit

3rd row, cast off 8; k. 8

4th row, knit

Cast off.

The other shoulder is worked the same way, but reversed.

Back: The back is the same as the front, without neck shaping until the last rows of plain knitting are reached, when stitches are as follows:

Cast off 8. k. 82.
Cast off 8. k. 74.
Cast off 8. k. 66.
Cast off 8. k. 58.
Cast off 8. k. 50.
Cast off 8. k. 42.
Cast off.

Sleeves: 1st row, crochet 40 chain. 2d row, work 1 treble into each stitch. Continue treble, making one chain to turn, for about 6 rows. (This will not use all the colors, but is prettier than a too deep cuff.)

Pick up with knitting needles 50 stitches and increase in next row to 60. Work quite straight for 2 inches, then shape sleeve by casting off 3 stitches at the beginning of next 3 rows. Work next row without decreasing (this row should be the return row of drop stitch). Cast off 4 stitches next three rows. Work next row without decreasing. Cast off 5 stitches next three rows. Work next row without decreasing. Cast off 6 stitches next 2 rows. Cast off.

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The Home Forum

The World's Greatest Play

"I WISH," said Sidney Smith, "I wish that I were as sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is of everything." My own desire for certainty is of a more definite kind than the Rev. Mr. Smith's. Certainty about merely "anything" would not satisfy me. Miss Lillah McCarthy, with a fine disregard for the art of hedging, chooses as the world's greatest and most beautiful play Euripides' *Iphigenia in Aulis*. Just like that, without qualification or hesitation. I should like to be as sure as Miss McCarthy is about the greatest play ever written.

I do not usually have much difficulty in making up my mind on points like these. I do not naturally think in fine shades of gray. I am rarely beset by doubts and misgivings. I am none of your small-scale Hamlets. If I were asked which is the most beautiful city in the world I should have no hesitation in replying Oxford. If your question were about the greatest university, my answer would be the same. If you were to inquire for the most beautiful lines in English poetry, I should be instantly prepared with Swinburne's:

"Where tides of grass break into foam of flowers,
Or where the wind's feet shine along the sea."

If I were asked for the finest piece of political writing the world has ever seen, I should pause only for a second, toying with a speech of Burke's before mentioning The Republic; and, if you wanted the grandest history, I should not pause at all. For of the answer to this question no one who has read the chapters in Thucydides that describe how the Athenian fleet set out, full of pride and confidence against the city of Syracuse, and came back a wrecked and broken remnant, utterly and at all points defeated, could possibly have any doubt at all. But the greatest play? That is quite a different question.

It is so difficult, in the first place, to decide just what a play is. Is it something to be read, or something to be seen? If plays are to be judged merely as literature, as capable of being interesting and amusing when read by the fireside in an easy chair, then several pieces by Mr. Bernard Shaw become strong candidates for consideration. If, on the other hand, one judges entirely by the effect produced on an audience when the play is presented in a theater, then plays like *The Bells* and *The Only Way*, which, as literature, simply do not exist, cannot be overlooked. I am myself inclined to attach more weight to the theatrical than to the literary effect of a play. After all, Shakespeare did the same. And I shall, therefore, take leave to remark that *The Only Way*, when acted by Sir John Martin-Harvey is a better play than any that Mr. Shaw has written.

* * *

That being the basis on which my judgment is built, a further difficulty is immediately introduced. I am not able to criticize any play that I have not seen on the stage; and the number of plays that I have seen, compared with the number that have been written, is tiny. Moreover, not all the plays which I have seen have been presented under equal conditions. Many years ago I saw *Julius Cæsar*, with Mr. Henry Ainley as Mark Antony; and soon afterward I was present at a performance of *Œdipus Rex*, given by a group of unemployed men and women in Sheffield. The only knowledge that I have of the capacity of those two plays for gaining an effect in the theater is obtained from these particular performances; it is, therefore, obvious that in this matter Shakespeare has a long start of Sophocles.

What, however, I remember in recalling plays in the theater is not so much any single play as a whole, as isolated moments in many different dramas. My memory, for example, of *Richard II* is not of the total effect of the entire drama, but of the melancholy, at once luscious and yet sincere, in Mr. George Hayes's voice as he began the first of the great speeches: "No matter where; of comfort no man speak." Almost everything else in *Quality Street* has slipped away from me, except the thrill I felt when I suddenly realized, one evening in the provinces many years ago, that the picture Phœbe Throstle kept upstairs of herself in the days of her youth was something more than a picture, after all. And what I recollect of Miss Gordon Daviot's *Richard of Bordeaux* is the single scene in the first act in which Mr. John Gielgud, as Richard, threatened by his uncles with the fate of Edward II, sways and trembles with anger, and clutches his cloak around him with the spasmodic action of a man who realizes that even his last and dearest possession may be reft from him.

* * *

But none of these plays, of course, is a candidate for a place amongst the world's greatest. *Richard II* is packed with some of the finest speeches that even Shakespeare ever wrote; but it is a disjointed piece of work, and contains no character drawn at all carefully with the exception of its hero. Miss Daviot's study of the same subject has many shrewd and dramatic touches, but on the whole its language is too near to that of a secondary school mistress, trying to imitate the style of the first leader in The Times to give much permanent pleasure. *Quality Street* is too sentimental to carry conviction, and its last act is so nebulous that it defies all the efforts of memory to bring it back. Even the particular scene that I have singled out for praise does not stand the test of repetition, for its effectiveness depends almost entirely on the surprise the audience gets when Phœbe Throstle reappears from upstairs, and the portrait is seen to be not a portrait at all but a person.

For the world's greatest play I think that I shall be driven to choose *Macbeth*. It can be placed in the highest class in more different ways than practically any other drama. The character studies of Macbeth himself and of Lady Macbeth have never been surpassed anywhere; no play contains grander speeches; nowhere else can one find more magnificently dramatic scenes from the sheerly theatrical point of view than the knocking on the door that so agitated De Quincey, and the sleep-walking which set the seal on the fame of Mrs. Siddons. Even with a poor performance, the play is never dull; and, finely presented, its effect is electrical.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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A Forgotten Frontier

I had never heard of Arcos de la Frontera, so I expected nothing. And then, rounding a corner of the road, I came into sight of it. Before me was a wide green valley through which flowed the Guadalete River, and beyond it rose a high cliff of yellow sandstone crowned with a town startlingly white. At the very top of the hill, the acropolis of the old town, stood the only buildings which were exceptions to the general whiteness, a massive church and the *alcázar*, the ancient fort which is a feature of all the towns of the Frontier. It guards nothing now, and the frontier ceased to exist centuries ago; but the life of these hills has been more affected by those ancient days of war with the Moors than by all the centuries since. Here the people still live in hilltop towns, journeying hours to their work and toiling again at night up the weary slope; and the few huts which may be seen outside the confines of the towns are built entirely of thatch, frontier fashion, so that they may be rebuilt in a day if they should be destroyed by a raid. And in contrast to these flimsy dwellings are the ancient houses of the towns carrying above their yellow sandstone doorways the massive coats of arms of marcher lords.

Arches of the Frontier—the name is singularly appropriate. There is only one street worthy of the name, and that climbs, steep and cobbled, up the western slope. On either side the whitewashed houses stand shoulder to shoulder, as though supporting each other, and the narrow alleys which run off from the main street on either side are spanned by Roman arches that bind block to block of houses in a framework of stone. Doors and windows also are built with the round Roman arch, and some of the buildings are composed within entirely of arches, here left open in white vistas reminiscent of the colonnades of the mosque of Córdoba, there filled in to separate rooms, recesses and stables. And at the top of the hill the church throws out wide flying buttresses, which cross the main street and are grounded among the houses on the other side.

Happy Arcos! With the conquest of Ronda, its importance even as a frontier town was ended; and it escaped the attentions of later days, which seem particularly to have delighted in adding baroque doorways to Gothic cathedrals and in blocking the dim vistas of churches with ornate central choirs and gilt rococo chapels. The church of Arcos remains in its simplicity, lightness and power, a worthy member of that last development of Spanish Gothic of which the cathedral of Segovia is perhaps the peak, excellent and unified in conception, beautiful yet disciplined in detail. And, in that white town, the yellow sandstone had a warmth as though the sun were shining always upon it.

In front of the church was a small open space from the far side of which the cliff fell away sheer. Below, the valley spread out as on a map, the tiled roofs of houses hundreds of feet below, the gray leaves of olives and the purple-flowering judas trees of the gardens, cornfields springing green, and the winding brown path of the river. The wind was blowing against the cliff and rushing upward, and the rising air was full of the shrill voices, pointed slaty wings and buff backs of hundreds of kestrels, soaring and swooping, quarreling and crying about the face of the rock. They must have had their nests in niches in the rock; for now and again more of the little hawks dashed into view while others swept in to the cliff and disappeared. And on the wings of the wind they swerved swiftly upward or hung motionless or, boring downward as a swimmer dives, they became tiny as swallows in the distance below.

J. S. E.

The Valley of Flowers

We decided to move our camp farther down the Bhyundar Valley in order to shorten the march over the Khanta Khal Pass. The weather was mending. Shafts of sunlight piercing clouds lower down the valley disclosed green pastures and a dark wash of pine forest. Through rifts in the monsoon mists the dark bastions of Gauri Parbat stood out like the blunt rams of some mid-aerial battle-fleet.

As we descended, the flora became more and more luscious, until we were wading knee deep through an ocean of flowers, ranging in colour from the sky blue of the poppies to the deep wine red of the potentillas. We filled our buttonholes and adorned our hats. A stranger had he seen us might have mistaken us—at a distance—for a bevy of sylphs and nymphs. But had he taken a closer look he would have seen, beneath a canopy of flowers, beards sprouting from countenances browned, scorched and cracked by glacier suns. Nor are tricouni-nailed climbing boots an appropriate footwear for sylphs and nymphs.

Leaving the untidy, rubble-strewn Bhyundar Glacier behind us, we strolled on across the meadows until at length we discovered an ideal camping-ground of dry sandy soil near a clear-running brook.

To us the Bhyundar Valley will always remain the Valley of Flowers. It is a place of escape for those wearied of modern civilization. . . . It would be easily possible to secure an abundant supply of provisions from the Alaknanda Valley. True, it would be necessary to descend in the winter to warmer and less snowy levels, but for half a year the lover of beauty and solitude could find peace in the Valley of Flowers. He would discover joy and laughter in the meadows; the stars would be his nightly canopy. . . .

From our camping place we could see the route to the Khanta Khal Pass. From the Bhyundar Valley the way lay up a secondary valley and then over a grassy skyline cloaked in monsoon clouds. To enter this secondary valley we had to walk across meadows the flora covering of which was the most luxuriant that I have seen. The hillsides were snowy with anemones; potentillas lifted delicate petals of deep wine and yellow; nomicharis mingled with crimson orchids. We saw pale blue borage, mauve polemonium, rosy-petalled cypripedium, dwarf larkspur, clumps of superb purple asters, and clustered primulas of the deepest purple. Fat bumble-bees satiated with honey buzzed languidly; fritillary butterflies, red brown and mother-of-pearl, fluttered from flower to flower; small birds raised a gay song; a gentle intermittent breeze, stirring the flowers, wafted their fragrance abroad.

We encountered a flock of sheep. There evidently exists a well-trodden path up which the shepherds drive their flocks from the Alaknanda Valley to the rich upper pastures. The shepherds eyed us curiously. They were hardy, weather-beaten men with sinewy frames, and their far-seeing, deep-set eyes reflected the quietude and immensity of the mountains among which they spend their lives. They paused to bid us cheery salaams, and passed on their way, walking with a loose-limbed, shambling gait.

Where the side valley debouches into the Bhyundar Valley it is narrow and steep, and the smoke-like spray of its falling torrent issued from between the silver birches lining its rocky banks.

A slope ablaze with flowers took us quickly uphill. Gradually, the valley opened out into rock-strewn slopes set at a lesser angle. Dirty masses of avalanche snow cluttered the way; between were little lawns of bright green grass; golden kingcups lined the streams. Once or twice we saw the blue poppy peeping out shyly from beneath overhanging boulders. The monsoon brought a warm, thin rain. Now and again the mists, sundered by vagrant winds, revealed snowy summits.—F. S. SMYTHE, in "Kamet Conquered." (London: Gollancz.)

Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Polychromed Wooden Figure of Louis XI of France Dating From the Fifteenth Century

THIS life-sized statue of Louis XI is perhaps one of the finest pieces of medieval French carving in the United States. Harbored in Nancy's fifteenth century Ducal Palace until the French Revolution, it was then placed in a small collection in that French city, whence it was brought to America. It is now in the permanent collection of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York.

Although the long and tyrannical reign of Louis ended in 1483, this sculptured piece, depicting him as still a Dauphin, is credited with having been made between 1470 and 1490. For reasons known only to the artist, Louis is portrayed as a youth, but there lurks in the finely molded features of the boy the ruthless cunning of the mature Louis.

The polychrome is original and, although indistinct on the back of the figure, the rich colors of the remaining portions bespeak the cleverness of the artist whose skill with the mixing of paints has caused them to endure through the ages. The cloak, falling in graceful, hook-shaped folds, is gold-lined, with carved blue flowers, while the hat is pink and the shoes, topped with red hose, are black. In his left hand the Dauphin holds a green falcon, while in his right he carries a book.

At the age of thirteen the Dauphin was married to Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland. From that time on he became more and more interested in the political affairs of his country and, when only sixteen, he found himself surrounded by intrigues which thereafter engulfed him. From that time on, his life was a frenzied pursuit of power.

With a cunning equaled only by Louis himself, the unknown artist has characterized his subject well. The statue is majestic, colorful, and graceful in pose, yet it bespeaks that cruelty and slyness which were to become unlovely characteristics of the young prince. It is a masterpiece of characterization and in addition possesses great attraction through its artistic merits. Not only is there rhythm and movement in the carving, but, on closer inspection, the detailed work reflects patience, skill, and respect for the medium.

Aftermath

Piercing the sunset's radiant glow
The planet Venus hovers low
Within an ever-changing mist
Of coral, rose and amethyst.

The colors fade, the sunset ends.
And Venus unobscured descends
To follow in the sun's bright path—
Queen of a brilliant aftermath.

DONALD PAGE.

Det rätta sättet att vänta

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

MITT uppe i nutidens livliga verksamhet med dess oräkneliga krav på tid och duglighet, kan det tyckas underligt, att tid förspilles i så mycken gagnlös väntan. Likväl, vilken stor del av det mänskliga livet upptager det icke—detta väntande på att något skall hända eller komma! Stundom tyckes vår dag utgöras av väntan på någon eller något, på den ena eller andra händelsen, tills vår verksamhetsförmåga för den dagen tyckes stå alldeles utanför vårt eget bestämmande. Då mycken tid förslösas på detta sätt, hur viktigt är det icke att giva akt på vårt sätt att vänta och lära oss att vänta så, att det blir till både nytta och glädje!

Det finnes ett rätt sätt och ett riktigt sätt att utföra allt som är riktigt och rätt. Finnes det till exempel något bättre sätt att lära, än att lära av dem som varit förebilder i att leva rätt? Varför icke av Skriftens lärdomar lära mer om det herravälde Gud förlänar människan? Varför längre tillåta, att vår dag användes till gagnlös, knotande väntan?

Christian Science lär oss hur vi skola leva lyckligt och framgångsrikt. Christian Science förklarar, varför var och en har privilegiet att bestämma över sin dag på ett rätt sätt och varför vi icke behöva handla, såsom om vi vore varelser beroende av slump eller av tillfälligheter. Christian Science sätter oss i stånd att förstå hur vi skola kunna hämta välsignelser från till synes ofruktbara tider av väntan, lyfter bort tyngden av ovisshet från kommande dagar och visar hur vi skola vinna och bibehålla det rätta sättet att vänta.

Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckare och Grundare av Christian Science, förstod värdet av vetenskapligt väntande. Hon förstod att härda ut i väntan under storm och kritik, under likgiltighet och förföljelse, förtröstande på Gud och fullt viss om att hon skulle få bevis på Hans närvaro och makt. En strof i en av hennes dikter lyder (i ordagrann översättning): "O, gudomliga Liv, som äger varje väntans stund" (*Poems*, p. 4). Hur klart hon förstod detta, har bevisats genom det överflöd av gott, som hon demonstrerade för sig själv och för alla som ärligt studerat hennes skrifter.

Hur ofta hör man ej talas om att någon väntar sig, att hans "skepp kommer lastat"—ett sagoskepp, lastat med alla slags drömda ting! Så finnas människor, som vänta på välförtjänta och mycket berättigade fördelar, på sådant som är nödvändigt för välstånd och trevnad. Andra vänta på ett nästan hopplöst sätt på länge efterlängtad hälsa eller fysisk frihet. Det finnes också de som hela det mänskliga livet igenom vänta på det illusoriska ting som kallas lycka, stundom utan att erkänna den, då den kommer i en form, som är olik den de hade tänkt sig. Och somliga vänta förgäves, därför att väntans timmar varit fyllda av tomma drömmar.

Hur härligt är det icke att få lära, att brist och begränsning, disharmoni och sjukdom ej äro verkliga! Likt drömmar skola de upphöra, när vi vakna—bliva medvetna om det andliga livet och varat. Vetskapen om närvarande fullkomlighet och om Guds fulländade verk förvandlar den mänskliga uppfattningen av väntan till det vetenskapliga rätta sättet att vänta, vilket är att ständigt erhålla, taga emot.

Kristus Jesus genomlevde många stunder av väntan under sin tjänande verksamhet. Vilket tålamod uttryckte han icke till exempel, då han väntade på att lärjungarna skulle förstå hans budskap och mission! Vilken ödmjukhet visade han icke, när han demonstrerade Guds makt och väntade på att andra skulle förstå! Vilken tro och förtröstan på Gud bibehöll han icke, när världen trodde, att han förgäves hade väntat på Gud! Hans väntans timmar voro fyllda av gemenskap med Gud, vilket satte honom i stånd att giva rikliga bevis på att han verkligen väntade på Gud. Till och med i korsfästelsens stund sade han: "Fader, förlåt dem, ty de veta icke vad de göra"; varigenom han visade, att kärlek till Gud och människan fyllde dessa väntans timmar.

Det är icke svårt att vänta på att en annan skall finna sin väg till Gud, om vi kärleksfullt anförtro denne andre i Guds vård och verkligen hålla honom för att vara andlig och lydande under Gud allena. Närhelst vi äro villiga att åt Gud anförtro utarbetandet av ett problem, hur väsentligt detta än må synas för mänsklig lycka, komma visshet och frid att fylla dessa väntans timmar. Hur lång tid som, mänskligt sett, än må tillbringas i väntan, få de som studera Christian Science lära sig, att tiden i sig själv är av föga vikt. Det är vår inställning under hela denna tid, som betyder mest.

Gud, det goda, fyller allt rum. Medvetandet om Hans närvaro och makt för också med sig vissheten om gudomlig omvårdnad, styrka och ledning. På sid. 323 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa, med nyckel till Skriften] säger Mrs. Eddy: "Vi stanna—bida efter Gud"—när "vi se sanningens oändliga uppgifter". Hon såg behovet av gudomlig styrka, ledning och omvårdnad och även dess belöning. Om tider av väntan komma, skola vi icke betrakta dem som förfelade eller till ingen nytta, utan erkänna dem såsom tillfällen att "bida efter Gud". "Därpå", säger hon, "tränga vi vidare, tills den obegränsade tanken hänryckt går framåt och den frigjorda uppfattningen bevingas för att nå den gudomliga härligheten".

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The Right Waiting Attitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of modern activity with its countless demands on time and ability, it would seem strange that time should be spent in so much idle waiting. Yet what a great part of human living it takes up—this waiting for something to happen or to come! Sometimes one's day seems to consist of waiting for someone or something, for one event or another, until one's activity for the day appears to be quite outside one's command. Since much time is spent in this way, how important it is to watch one's waiting attitude, and learn how to wait in a way that will bring both profit and happiness.

There is a right way and a proper way to do everything proper and right. What better way is there to learn, for example, than from those persons who have exemplified models of right living? Why not learn from the Scriptural lessons more about the dominion that God bestows on man? Why longer allow one's day to be used in unfruitful, grudging waiting?

Christian Science teaches one how to live happily and successfully. It explains why each one has the privilege of ordering his days aright, and why he need not act as though he were a creature of chance or circumstance. Christian Science enables one to know how to glean blessings from apparently barren times of waiting. It lifts the weight of uncertainty from future days. It shows one how to attain and to maintain the right waiting attitude.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood the value of scientific waiting. She knew how to wait on through storm and criticism, through indifference and persecution, trusting in God and confident that she would have proof of His presence and power. A line in one of her poems reads, "O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour" (Poems, p. 4). How clearly she understood this is evidenced by the abundance of good which she demonstrated for herself and for all sincere students of her writings.

How often one hears about a person waiting for his "ship to come in"—some mythical ship which is to be laden with all sorts of dream things! Then there are those people who wait for well-earned and much deserved benefits, things necessary to well-being and comfort. Others wait in an almost hopeless manner for long-looked-for health or physical freedom. There are those, too, who wait through the span of a human lifetime for that illusive thing called success, sometimes not recognizing it when it comes in a form different from that which they had outlined. And some men wait in vain because waiting hours have been filled with empty dreams.

What a glorious thing it is to learn that lack and limitation, discord and disease, are not real. Like dreams these will end as one awakens—becomes conscious of spiritual living and being. To learn about present perfection and God's complete work turns the human sense of waiting into that scientific right waiting attitude of constantly accepting, receiving.

Christ Jesus experienced many waiting hours during his ministry. What patience he expressed, for instance, when waiting for his disciples to understand his message and mission! What humility he manifested as he demonstrated the power of God, and waited for others to comprehend! What faith and trust in God he maintained, when the world believed he had waited in vain upon God! His waiting hours were filled with communion with God, which enabled him to bring forth abundant proof that he did wait on God. Even in the hour of his crucifixion he said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," showing that love for God and man filled those waiting hours.

It is not difficult to wait for another to find his way to God if that one is lovingly placed in God's care and truly held to be spiritual and subject to God alone. Whenever one is willing to trust to God the working out of some problem, however vital it may seem to human happiness, then come assurance and peace to fill those waiting hours. However long may be the human measure of time used in waiting, students of Christian Science learn that time of itself is of little importance. It is one's attitude throughout the waiting experience that chiefly counts.

God, good, fills all space. To become conscious of His presence and power brings the assurance also of divine protection, strength, guidance. On page 323 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "We pause,—wait on God"—when "beholding the infinite tasks of truth." She saw the need for divine strength, guidance, protection, and also the reward. If waiting experiences come, they should not be looked upon as times of failure or defeat, but should be recognized as opportunities to "wait on God." "Then," she says, "we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Designer

The Wind has designed
An archway of clouds,
Through which the moon
Sails to its zenith.

LE BARON COOMS.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Pastoral

This lamb of such an azure is
As no lamb ever by a brook
Or wood or coppice, although his
Head curls beneath a shepherd's crook.

And never such a shepherd as
This one of glass was ever seen,
Benevolent among the grass,
Knee-deep in daisies and in sheen.

In vain the noisy winds conspire,
Blowing the meadows hot and cold,
Cozy above our merry fire
They seem eternal in their fold.

Blown by a fancy out of slight
And delicate glass, they bend above
Imaginary pools of light,
In happy innocence and love.

Perhaps some tinkling bell is heard.
They stand transfixed in thought again.
As though their little thicket stirred
With tinkle of a glassy rain.

HAROLD VINAL.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Prices Are Steady in Quiet Two-Hour Session

Strength of Specialties Features Otherwise Dull Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Security markets, closing at noon today for the huge New York NRA demonstration, generally followed a narrow and featureless range.

Except for a few specialties, which were run up for gains of as much as 2 points, most stocks were content to hold just a little better than their levels of yesterday.

The finish was firm. Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

While business was rather quiet on the Stock Exchange, a rally in grains at Chicago served to bolster sentiment, and some of the farm issues were given late attention. Wheat got up about 2 cents a bushel. Cotton improved moderately. Bonds were slightly mixed. The dollar showed further declining tendencies in foreign exchange dealings.

The agricultural shares recorded their principal gains just before the close, with Case and Sears Roebuck advancing some 2 points each, while International Harvester, Deere and Montgomery Ward came back for about a point.

The more active specialties, up around a point, included Great Western Sugar, American Sugar Refining, Motor Meter, Kelvinator and Mathieson Alkali. The alcohols were up fractionally to a point, although they were not overly enthusiastic.

Most of the rails did better, with Hudson & Manhattan gaining more than 2 points. Fox Film was in demand for an advance of 1¼ and Loew's was up nearly a point. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, du Pont, General Motors and other leaders were slightly higher.

Tax on Transfers

Wall Street, despite the brighter economic picture, had a number of worries which probably were partly responsible for the hesitation of some of the larger operators in expanding their trading commitments.

Plans of the New York City Administration to levy additional taxes on brokers and stock transfers were not received with enthusiasm. The financial district was also uncertain regarding the Government's fiscal program, France's maintenance of the gold standard, pound-dollar stabilization rumors and inflation.

In the matter of inflation, and its relation to the National Recovery movement, some market observers hold that drastic currency expansion may not be compatible with the NRA movement. The former, it is argued, might prove highly unmanageable while the latter bespeaks management of the strict sort. The broadening of banking credit, however, while a form of inflation, is not viewed in the same light as would be the speeding up of the money printing presses.

Indications of some recent activities of stock pools was encouraging to brokerage circles as implying renewed interest in equities. But just how long these pools will have to wait to attract public participation in their favorites was a matter of conjecture. At the moment, outsiders seem to have little zest for speculation, and are confining their operations principally to outright purchases of seasoned investment issues.

Bond Market Steady

Bonds had a general steady tone in today's two-hour market. There was some improvement.

Speculative and semispeculative loans in several categories tended higher. This was especially evident in the carrier division, where Nickel Plate 4½s, Erie 5s, St. Paul 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s displayed a very steady tone. In the better grade group, Santa Fe general 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Union Pacific 4s of 1968 edged upward, though volume was insignificant. Southern Railway 4s eased.

Listings of American Telephone Co. were steady. Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Warner Bros. 6s, Youngstown Sheet 5s, Columbia Gas 5s and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s were steady to firm.

Foreign issues were somewhat mixed, French 7½s losing a point while German 5½s went fractionally higher. German Government 7s sagged slightly.

Loans of the United States were dull, with changes narrowly irregular.

More Installations For Southern Bell Telephone

ATLANTA—For the first time since 1931, a 30-day period showed more installations than cancellations of telephone stations, according to G. C. Bowden, district manager of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, referring to August business. Indications are that September would show another pick-up in business.

From the viewpoint of net earnings Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1932 was the sixth largest company in the Bell System. Company operates in Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.93	8.98	8.93	9.17	+.26
December	9.14	9.18	9.13	9.36	+.25
January	9.14	9.49	9.14	9.49	+.31
March	9.39	9.67	9.38	9.66	+.29
May	9.56	9.85	9.56	9.82	+.28
July	9.26	9.97	9.26	9.97	+.27

Spots 9.35 up 36 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.20	5.22	5.18	5.22	+.01
December	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	..
January	5.24	5.26	5.22	5.26	..
March	5.28	5.29	5.27	5.26	..
May	5.32	5.34	5.30	5.34	..
July	5.36	5.36	5.34	5.34	..

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 13	Sept. 12
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1100	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
13⅝	6¼	..	Addressograph	1200	11	10¾	11	11
11¾	5⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
107¼	47¼	3	Air Reduction	900	105¼	104¼	104¼	104
22¼	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6400	29	28¾	28⅞	28¾
6¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	13¼	12⅞	13⅝	13⅝
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	12	12	12	..
143¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	400	136	138	138	138
20¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	900	20¼	19⅛	19⅝	19¼
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	16½	16½	16½	17¼
9¼	⅞	..	Amal Leather	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
44⅝	18½	2	Amerada	6400	46	43¼	43⅝	43⅝
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
20⅛	6	..	Am Bank Note	800	19½	19	19⅛	19⅛
1	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1500	13¼	12⅝	13	13
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	330	50	47⅞	49¼	49
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	33	34¾	35	34¾
97½	49	4	Am Can	300	93	93	93	92½
39⅝	6⅝	4	Am Car & Ddry	500	31	30¼	30⅝	30¼
59	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	45	45	45	44¾
51¼	34	3½	Am Chicle	100	46	46	46	..
89⅛	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	9300	69¾	68½	69¾	69¼
13	3⅛	..	Am European	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1300	13½	13¼	13½	13⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	28⅜	28¼	28⅝	28
21⅜	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	19	18⅝	18⅞	19
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	300	10	10	10	..
17½	3¼	..	Am Ice	500	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	11
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	700	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11⅛
3⅜	⅜	..	Am La France	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	100	32	32	32	32
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	700	4	4	4	4
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1500	19¼	19⅛	19⅝	19⅞
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	12	11⅝	12	12
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	7800	16½	15⅞	16⅛	16¼
31⅞	6⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	23¼	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝
47⅝	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37¾	37¾	37⅞	38
4⅛	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36¾	11¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	25½	25½	25½	26
42⅛	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	39⅜	39⅛	39⅝	39
82	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	79	79	79	79
27	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	22½	22½	22½	21⅝
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	100	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	66¼	65¼	66	66
134⅝	86⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	9600	132¼	131¼	132⅛	131⅝
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	800	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28⅞
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	100	22½	22½	22⅝	22⅝
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	13½	13½	13⅝	14⅛
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	200	52½	52½	53	53
10⅜	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	55	55	55	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	4400	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
15⅛	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	..
39⅛	6¾	.60	Anchor Cap	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅝
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	27	27	27	27
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	78	78	78	..
7⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	300	86½	86½	86½	87
20	3½	..	Assd Dry Goods	100	17¼	16¾	17¼	16⅝
36½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	20	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
80½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	1800	68¼	67½	68	68¼
79⅝	50	3	Atchison pf	100	72	72	72	73
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	8300	30⅞	30⅝	30½	30¾
15	3⅛	..	Atlas Tack	300	21	20¾	20	20
44¼	31½	2	Auburn Auto	1900	61¼	61¼	61½	61
16⅜	3½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4900	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13½
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4200	34½	34	34¼	34⅜
97	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	20	95½	95½	95	97
7¼	⅝	..	Barker Bros	30	4½	4½	4¾	4
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	6200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
18	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	100	14	14	14	13⅝
21¼	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	5800	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18⅝
33½	9	.25	Best & Co	600	32⅝	32¼	32½	32¼
49¼	10⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	3800	40	39¾	39⅞	39⅞
24½	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	23¼	23	23½	23⅝
15⅛	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
37⅞	18	2½	Borden	2800	27¼	26¾	27	26¾
21⅝	6	..	Borg Warner	900	20	19¾	20	19⅝
4½	⅝	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	7100	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	11¼
47⅜	21⅝	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31⅝
23½	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	20¾	19¾	20¾	..
53⅞	28	3	Brown Shoe	100	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	..
16⅛	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1600	13⅜	11½	13⅜	11¼
19½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13½	13½	13½	14¼
9⅞	⅝	..	Budd Mfg	1300	7	7	7	7⅛
3⅝	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	80	27	26¼	27	27
5⅝	1	..	Budd Wheel	9000	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
20⅝	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	5400	18¼	18	18⅜	17¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	4	4	4	..
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	13½	13½	13½	12½
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1½	1½	1½	1¼
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10½	10½	10½	..
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
61½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2100	31½	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2700	16	15¾	16	15⅝
35⅞	14	1½	Cannon Mills	100	26¾	26¾	26⅝	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	5200	78⅝	76¾	75⅝	76
29⅝	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	800	23½	23	23½	23¼
58⅞	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	9800	47	46¼	46⅝	46⅝
5⅞	⅛	..	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	..
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	8
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	4500	36⅞	36½	36⅝	36¼
52½	18⅝	2	Chesapeake Corp	1900	47½	47¼	47⅝	48
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6100	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	46
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
18¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2480	13⅞	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1200	12	11¾	11⅞	12
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	26¾	25¾	26⅝	26⅛
10½	2	..	Childs Company	100	6½	6½	6½	..
50¼	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	51300	49½	48¾	49½	48⅝
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	17½	17½	17⅝	17⅜
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	84	84	84	85
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	5100	25	24½	24⅞	25
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
42⅝	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	27	27	27	27	..
28⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	6500	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17¾
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	77	77	77	77
27⅛	⅛	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	26¾	26½	26½	26⅝
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	100	61½	61½	61½	63
17⅞	4	..	Comm Credit	200	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¼
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	95	95	95	..
25	18½	2	Comm Cr 8% pfB	30	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	39¼	38¾	39¼	38⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	25600	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	39¾
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	15100	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
60½	21	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
27⅞	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2700	25	24½	24¾	24½
2¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4	4	4	4⅛
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	4200	47⅜	46⅜	46⅝	47⅛
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	90	90	90	90¾
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	31700	15¼	14⅜	15	15
34	4	..	Consol Textile	300	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
10¼	1½	..	Container A	800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	1000	3½	3½	3½	3½
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	13	13	13	13¼
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	2¼	2	2	2
68	35¼	2	Cont Can	1300	65¾	65	65¾	65¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
4	1	..	Cont Motors	900	2½	2	2½	2½
19½	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	17500	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18⅝
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2400	86½	85¾	85⅞	86
7¾	2⅜	..	Coty	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
39⅝	23	2½	Cream ofWheat	2300	31⅞	31½	31⅜	32
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1300	46¼	45¼	46¼	46
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	600	6	6¼	6¼	6½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	26	26	26	27½
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	2
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	6	6	6	6½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	40	40	40	39
11½	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	7	7	7	7
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47	47	47	47
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	900	25⅞	25½	25⅞	26
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	58	58	58	58
4¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2½	2¼	2¼	2
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	6½	6⅜	6¾	6½
49	8¾	..	Deere & Co	2200	36½	35½	36½	35½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	100	36½	36½	36½	36⅝
23⅜	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅝
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23
38⅝	12	1½	Dome Mines	2600	33	32¾	33	32⅝
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2300	16	15½	16	15½
8⅝	2¾	..	Dresser B	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
88⅝	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	8200	82¾	81¼	82	81⅜
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	5100	84¼	84	84¼	84
16	3¼	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	13	13	13	13¼
8⅝	3¼	..	Edingon Schild	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6600	22¼	21½	22¼	21⅝
88½	18¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	85	85	85	..
86¼	..	..	Elec Bond	1400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	3	3	3⅛	3
13⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3700	9¼	8⅞	9	9
30½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	19½	19½	19½	20¼
84	21	2	Elec Stg Battery	400	47¾	47	47	47¾
4	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	1¼
132	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
47	15½	8	Engineers P S 8pf	700	25	25	25	..
13	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
28¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	22½	22½	22½	22
8¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	30	7	6¾	7	..
6¾	2¼	..	Fairbanks pf ct	1000	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
11¾	⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
1⅝	1⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
30	6	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	2900	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
11¼	6¼	.40	Firestone T & R	2100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	72	72	72	73
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	200	55	55	55	55¾
27	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
18¼	11½	..	Fox Film A	3000	18¼	17¾	18	16
150	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	150	150	150	..
44⅛	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	2600	45⅛	43⅜	45⅛	43⅛
31	8	..	Fuller pr pf	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	4	4	4	4
20½	6½	..	Gamewell	20	19	19	19	19
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	400	9¼	9	9	9
43¼	13⅝	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	38⅝
27	6	..	Gen Asphalt	800	22	22	22	22
20¾	11¼	1	Gen Baking	1200	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
108	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	108	108	108	108¼
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	200	8	8	8	8¼
11⅝	1¼	..	Gen Cable	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	90600	24¾	24	24⅝	24⅞
12½	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12	12	12	12½
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	4300	39¾	38⅜	39¼	38¾
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
42½	24¼	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	42½	42¼	42½	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	200	68¾	66¾	68¼	68
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	12600	34¾	34⅜	34¾	34½
95	65¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	92	92	92	..
10½	2¼	..	Gen Out Ad	100	6	6	6	8
10⅝	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	41	40	41	41½
90⅝	45⅜	3	Gen Realty	800	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2800	15	14½	15	14½
75	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	200	56	56	56	..
33	8¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	400	22	21	22	21
20	3¾	..	Glidden	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
27¾	12	1.20	Gold Dust	900	23½	22¾	23¾	23¾
21½	3	..	Goodrich	1200	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	1500	38	37½	37¾	37½
60¼	27⅝	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	60	60	60	61¼
5⅝	2	..	Graham Paige	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	700	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝
10⅜	3⅜	..	Grand Union	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅝
36⅝	23½	3	Grand Un pf	300	30	29¾	29½	31¼
36⅝	15⅞	1	Grant (WT)	900	29½	29½	29½	30
33⅜	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	4300	27½	26⅝	27½	27½
16⅝	5¼	..	Great Nor Ore	400	12¼	13	13¼	13¼
40⅝	7	2.40	Great West Sug	16200	39	37⅝	39	37½
6⅝	⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	2¾
23¼	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	18	18	18	17
9¼	1¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	7¼	7	7¼	7
26½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	300	20½	20½	20½	20½
25½	6¼	..	Harbison Walker	100	18	18	18	..
85¾	44	3½	Hazel Atlas	400	54	53	53	54
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	108	108	108	..
30½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
207	145	12f	Homestake Min	200	200½	200	200½	200
6⅝	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
7⅝	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	100	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅞
27	8¼	.40	Howe Sound	100	25	25	25	..
19	4½	..	Hudson & Man	2100	16	13⅝	16	13⅝
16⅝	3	..	Hudson Motor	1800	15¼	14½	15¼	15
7¾	1¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
50⅝	6¼	..	Ill Central	1200	42½	41¾	42½	41¾
40	31	4	Ill Central LL	10	40	40	40	38
4¾	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	300	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
67⅜	34	4	Indus Rayon	300	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½
9⅝	3	..	Insuratken Corp	100	7	7	7	7
5⅝	⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	400	3¾	3½	3½	3
19⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	300	8¼	8	8¼	8
40	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	1500	41½	40⅛	41⅝	40¼
6¾	1¾	..	Int Merc Marine	100	4	4	4	3¾
22	6⅝	..	Int Nickel	8500	20¼	20	20⅜	20
10	4	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	6	5⅝	5⅞	6⅜
6¾	1¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	3	3	3	3
8	1¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	900	3	3	3	3
23⅜	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	15¼	15	15¼

Financial: News and Comment

Prices for Wool Increase Steadily Throughout World

Statistical Position Good With No Surplus Goods In World Markets

Prices for wool, the world over, are steadily tending upward. Fine or merino wools have paused in their upward march for the moment in the foreign markets but crossbred wools are showing signs of increasing strength abroad, as well as here.

Additional evidence of the statistical soundness of the position of wool is received in the reports of heavy sheep losses in northwestern South Africa and the Orange Free State through serious drought conditions. This, in conjunction with the estimated loss of 100,000,000 pounds of wool in Australia this season, will have a marked effect upon the price of fine wools, without doubt, since both Australia and South Africa are leading producers of merino wools.

In addition to this fact, it is noteworthy that there are no surplus wools in the world markets, except for a fair weight of left-over wools in New Zealand. Already, it is reported, there have been contracts of wool made on the sheep's back in South America for the coming season, in consequence of which quotations on Montevideo wools have been advanced several cents a pound in the last week or 10 days.

Rise in Prices?

In the American market, notwithstanding the fact that the demand has been lessened, a fact which is not surprising when it is considered that nearly 50,000,000 pounds of wool were sold to the mills in about three weeks' time, prices are up a bit for the week, more especially in the medium grades of wool, which are in very limited supply.

In this market sales of medium bright wools have been made at the highest prices of the season during the last week, 39 cents having been made for quarter and three-eighths blood combing Ohio and Michigan wools.

Wools of the light-shrinking Virginia and Kentucky type will command a cent or two more, and for the best Ohio and Michigan wools some houses are now firmly demanding 40 cents.

Territory wools of the same grading are also marked up by the trade, with 75 cents now a minimum price for the better descriptions of three-eighths qualities, while 70 cents, clean basis, is quotable for quarter combing wools.

Half-Blood Wools Limited

Half-blood combing wools are also in very limited supply and the best territory descriptions have been sold as high as 80-81 cents, clean basis, with average wools bringing 77-78 cents, clean. Fleece wools of this grade are distinctly strong also. Ohio half-blood combing wools have been sold at 33-34 cents with 35 cents asked by most holders of the staple.

Demand for the fine and fine medium wools, which constituted a very large proportion of the business done in the last three weeks or more, has subsided noticeably. There has been a moderate turnover in these wools this week on the part of some of the mills which did not buy during the big movement, and also on the part of the mills and topmakers who had some further contract requirements to cover.

There has been a better interest shown in the last week in fine scoured wools, suited to the needs of the woolen mills, which were to be had in the range of 75 and 85 cents for the most part and up to 90 cents for the best fine A supers, or the shorter double A wools.

There has been some demand also for the better types of scoured clear California wools around 75 cents for the choicest and at 72 and 73 cents for the good wools.

Fine Noils Weaker

Fine noils, which have been produced latterly in very heavy quantity, have been weaker on the market on account of a free selling policy for certain consigned noils but the price for such noils is firmer again and good white clear noils are now hardly to be had in any quantity at less than 55 cents with some holders wanting rather more money.

Carpet wools are not quite up to the peak prices of two or three weeks ago but it is impossible to buy these wools in any quantity either on spot or for shipment at less than 22@23 cents, clean basis. Some of the best Kandahars are held at 25@26 cents, clean basis.

Mohair and other miscellaneous fibers are in very strong position. Bids of 33 cents for adult hair in Arizona and Texas, where the fall clip is now being shorn, have failed to obtain much hair. Growers are talking 35 to 40 cents as quite possible for the fall mohair clip and 10 to 15 cents more for the kid hair.

While much of the recent buying of wool probably was for covering against contracts in goods which were bought by the cutters-up and retail chain store systems, it is believed that a share of the business which has been done latterly has been in anticipation of some form of inflationary action with respect to the currency by the Administration at Washington, as a supplement to the NRA program.

Georgia Seeks Revision Of All Freight Rates

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13—An order seeking sweeping downward revision of all railroad freight rates in Georgia has been issued by Georgia Public Service Commission.

All Georgia rail carriers were ordered to show cause Oct. 10 why intrastate rates in effect July 1, 1913, should not be immediately placed in effect.

This would bring an approximate reduction of 40 per cent and place intrastate rates approximately that much lower than existing interstate rates, railroad men said.

Electricity Output Is 11.1 P. C. Higher

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 13

PRODUCTION of electricity in the United States last week, which included Labor Day, showed a smaller percentage gain over a year ago than in the previous week.

It was the nineteenth successive gain over the corresponding period of 1932.

Output totaled 1,582,742,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,637,317,000 in the previous week. The increase from 1932 was 11.1 per cent, compared with a rise of 11.8 per cent the week before.

Some of the major geographic regions returned larger gains over 1932.

The Rocky Mountain district was 26.7 per cent higher, compared with a rise of 23.1 per cent for the week ended Sept. 2; the west central section's gain was 3.7 per cent, compared with 1.9; middle Atlantic, 7.7 per cent, compared with 6.8.

Increases for other sections, compared with gains of the previous week, were: New England, 10.7, compared with 12.7; central industrial, 16.2, compared with 17.4; southern states, 8.4, compared with 9.9; Pacific coast, 2.6, compared with 5.0.

Credit to Home Owners in 1932 50 P. C. Normal

Help Extended by the Building and Loan Associations

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Delegates to the annual convention of the United States Building & Loan League were told today by H. F. Cellarius, secretary-treasurer of the association, that their organizations had extended $530,000,000 of credit to American Home owners during 1932.

The figure he said was virtually 50 per cent of normal operations, the associations loaning $900,000,000 the previous year.

For the first time Mr. Cellarius said, total assets of 10,997 associations in this country and the territory of Hawaii had been tabulated and amounted to $7,750,491,084, with a membership of savings investors and borrowers of 10,114,792.

In five states including the District of Columbia and Hawaii, he said, increases were reported in assets during 1932. They were Nevada, $157,043 increase; Vermont, $198,110; Georgia, $250,235; Connecticut, $381,689; District of Columbia, $5,559,000 and Hawaii, $202,191.

"Surplus and undivided profits funds at the close of 1932 amounted to $330,879,459, as compared with $274,557,345, shown for 1931, an increase of $56,332,114," he reported.

Ford Car Production Still at High Speed

DETROIT, Sept. 13 — Production of Ford cars and trucks in September has been scheduled at the same high daily rate as in August, says Ford Motor Company. This situation, it was said, is unprecedented. August production was the greatest for the year to date.

August retail deliveries of Ford cars and trucks also reached the greatest volume for the year thus far and were 41 per cent greater than August, 1932. Ford sales during the summer usually register a decline.

Retail sales volume of Ford passenger cars in August was the largest since June, 1932, and retail sales volume of trucks the greatest since October, 1931. Daily sales volume in August is being maintained in September, it was said, on strength of reports of sales by dealers for the first six business days of the month.

Graham Paige August Motor Shipments Total Up

DETROIT, Sept. 13—Shipments of Graham Paige Motors Corporation in August totaled 1254 cars, the third largest total for the year to date and the largest August in three years. This was virtually 20 per cent greater than 1053 in August, 1932, and almost 70 per cent over 744 in August, 1931.

As result of a sharp increase since early July, export shipments for the eight months were 40 per cent over a year before. In July and August they were exceptionally brisk, being virtually double the like two months in 1932. August export shipments were 68 per cent over a year before.

American Airways Has Sharp Traffic Increase

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 — American Airways carried 14,397 passengers over its nation-wide system during the month of August, L. D. Seymour, president of the company, just announced.

This figure, Mr. Seymour said, is an increase of 36.6 pe rcent over the 10,537 passengers carried by the system in August last year.

Mr. Seymour said that many extra sections had been necessitated to take care of the traffic during the month and that the company planned to add additional schedules between some of the major cities in the very near future.

British Trade Figures

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of August: Total imports £56,730,000; exports of British products £30,990,000; re-exports £4,300,000; total exports £35,290,000; excess of imports £21,440,000.

Good Increase In Department Store Business

Sales Volume Up 16 P. C. in the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts

Confirming a distinctly more than seasonal increase in department store sales in nearly all sections of the country, the Federal Reserve Board reports for August an increase of 16 per cent by 456 stores in all 12 districts. This is the most conclusive evidence yet to hand of real increase in public purchasing power. The 16 per cent gain for August compared with a 10 per cent decline for the first eight months of the year.

Of the various districts, Cleveland made the best showing, with a gain of 42 per cent. Dallas was up 29 per cent, and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Richmond and Atlanta districts were all up over 20 per cent. Boston was up 16 per cent.

The San Francisco district, reflecting tardy return of prosperity on the Pacific coast, was up only 2 per cent. The important New York district showed an increase of 9 per cent, but business in a number of the big New York city stores is understood to have been 15 per cent ahead of a year ago, with increases of 40 to 60 per cent in the first week of September.

That the recent increase in dollar volume has been of much more than seasonal scope is indicated by a Federal Reserve Board index (allowing for both number of business days and for usual seasonal changes) of 75 in August (1923-25 average is 100) as against 71 in July and 68 in June.

Following table shows percentage changes from a year ago in August and the first eight months, in the 12 Federal Reserve districts:

	August*	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31*	No. of report stores	No. of cities
Total	+16	—10	456	214
Federal reserve district:				
Boston	+16	—13	50	26
New York	+ 9	—11	88	26
Philadelphia	+17	—12	35	15
Cleveland	+42	— 8	33	12
Richmond	+22	—10	49	20
Atlanta	+25	—10	20	15
Chicago	+21	—10	58	29
St. Louis	+23	— 9	20	10
Minneapolis	+13	— 8	16	11
Kansas City	+21	— 8	24	14
Dallas	+29	— 4	25	10
San Francisco	+ 2	—10	71	26

*August figures preliminary; in most cities the month had the same number of business days this year and last year.

Steel Trade Is Still Wrestling With NRA Details

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—With the steel trade still wrestling with the details of filing prices and standardizing market practices under its new code, mill bookings and operations continue to decline, says Iron Age. The national average of ingot output has fallen four points from 45 to 41 per cent.

Further losses were reported in the Valleys, in the Cleveland-Lorain district, in eastern Pennsylvania, in the Wheeling area and at Chicago. Only the Buffalo district showed an increase, its rate rising from 41 to 44 per cent.

While perplexities growing out of new code prices and regulations have undoubtedly played their part in checking buying, there are increasing evidences that consumption itself is diminishing.

In many cases labor difficulties are blamed for the shrinkage in demand, but whatever the reasons there is growing apprehension over the current business trend and an increasing conviction that September will prove the critical month in the NRA program.

As the automobile industry approaches the time when it will bring out its new models, the need for support from the heavy industries becomes more pressing.

Government-aid construction projects are slow in maturing, although pressure from Washington has hastened the taking of bids on 16,000 tons of steel for the Tri-borough Bridge, New York, and 52,000 tons of cast iron segments for the midtown Hudson River tunnel, New York.

August Hardware Sales Advance Over Year Ago

August hardware sales were substantially ahead of the same month a year ago, and the same is true of collections, Hardware Age says in its market summary. Part of the increase in wholesale hardware sales is due to the shipment of seasonable merchandise sold on dating.

The good volume of goods being shipped to retailers is attributed more to their filling gaps in inventory, and to stocking up in anticipation of higher prices, than to increased consumer buying. Traveling hardware salesmen report that business could be still further improved if a larger number of merchants had the money and credit to further expand their inventories.

In spite of recent purchases, retail stocks, as a whole, are considerably below normal, both in dollars invested, and in physical proportions.

Pacific Coast Fuel Oil Advance Expected

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 — Advance in price of fuel oil on the Pacific Coast is expected momentarily as a result of the latest developments in the national oil situation, which have suddenly made California a primary source of supply.

Major Eastern companies Monday advanced bunker price of fuel oil at the Atlantic seaboard 15 cents a barrel to $1.10. Fuel oil bunkers at San Pedro is now quoted at 85 cents in a firm market.

Action Necessary to Restore Value to Frozen Bank Assets

Committee for the Nation Says 20 P. C. of Country's Money Tied Up—Lays Blame on Government, Not on Bankers—Wants Gold Revalued

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—"The serious effects of frozen bank deposits," says the Committee for the Nation, "are awaking bankers as well as bank depositors to the cause of their own troubles.

"Nation-wide publication of the committee's bank survey, showing nearly 20 per cent of bank circulating medium frozen in closed or restricted banks, has brought a tremendous volume of correspondence from bankers, business men and bank depositors.

"The committee has received almost unanimous commendation of its program calling for immediate monetary action to restore value to bank assets, and for issuance of currency to release frozen deposits.

"Officers and directors of interior banks have called on the committee in New York to relate their experiences with Government officials, and offer support to the committee's demands for a change of policy and personnel in the Treasury Department. The volume of mail has been greater than the committee's limited staff could answer.

Bankers Get Blame

"Millions of depositors, unaware of the real cause of most bank failures, have unjustly blamed the bankers. Many bankers, clinging to monetary traditions, have not realized that what ruined their banks was the drop in price level, due to the Government's failure to regulate the value of money. It is significant that bankers are becoming aware of this fact and are supporting the Committee for the Nation in demanding immediate monetary action to revalue gold and thereby raise the price level."

The committee has just made public extracts from typical letters received from bankers.

The president of an important closed bank not far from Washington wrote in part:

"The one cause more than any other which should make the Government feel its responsibility for the frozen bank situation is that those banks which coöperated with the Government in 1931 and 1932 were the ones which suffered most by the Government's later action. This later action was taken under the advice of bankers who had not been sympathetic nor coöperative with the Government in its previous efforts; they were, however, able to control, it appears, the action and judgment of a new and inexperienced Secretary of the Treasury.

May Lose Life Savings

"Under the drastic, unnecessary and unreasonable action on the part of those in charge of our financial system, and through the reduction in the general price level, the stockholders' investments, accumulated over 30 years of the existence of this institution, were wiped out to the extent of $5,000,000. A continuation of present conditions, with a long-drawn-out liquidation under an expensive receivership, will leave little for the depositors, many of whom have their entire life's savings in this bank."

"The present financial loss and the destruction of a useful institution are most serious. The suffering to those who have devoted their lives and fortunes to the service and building of the institution means loss of human and spiritual values which cannot be measured in dollars.

"These are some of the reasons why the Government should meet this issue at any cost. Sixty per cent of the deposits of this bank could be safely advanced by the Government, and a larger amount could be advanced with little risk—certainly more than the 30 per cent contribution which the Government is making the public works."

Other Instances

A bank president in New York State: "While I am connected with a bank that has so far been fortunate enough to come through, I fully appreciate the tremendous value your committee can be to our country, and the great need of its efforts being nationally supported."

A cashier of a bank in Arkansas: "We could force collection of some of our notes but in so doing it would take all some poor farmer has acquired in a lifetime to pay a small debt. We believe that something should be done to release frozen deposits. You can count on this bank and its depositors for coöperation."

The president of an up-state New York bank: "There is much distress in this territory. We have old people who depend upon deposits in this bank to carry them along at times when their income is not sufficient. One old man has a small vineyard, the sole support of himself and a sister. With $1000 in this bank he hasn't enough money to buy baskets to put his grapes in. He sold a hundred-pound hog for $4 to buy groceries. We shall be glad to coöperate with you to the utmost because we believe the cause is just. We commend your activities most heartily."

The president of another up-state New York bank: "I agree with you that the situation is more serious than has been generally realized, probably because of the desire of those in authority to minimize the situation."

The World's Business

Committee for the Nation

THIS is the organization which made the suggestion of direct government banking which was mentioned in this column last week. I have received many inquiries about it. Its full title is "Committee for the Nation to Rebuild Prices and Purchasing Power," and it comprises more than a thousand industrial executives of corporations doing a national business. Coöperating with it, it is asserted, are leaders of 90 per cent of organized agriculture. Besides sponsoring a vigorous program for achieving the aim set forth in its title, it has issued many brochures on the problems of the hour, all written by experts at home and abroad, who have been assisted by special research workers. The National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., has made 16 special surveys for the committee.

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Hoarding

Is it not time that the Administration dropped the anti-hoarding penalties? It is extremely doubtful, anyway, whether they are constitutional. The Administration's hesitancy in invoking them seems to be proof that it thinks so too. Time was when the United States gloried in the fact that it was the only country left which would pay out gold coin in return for its dollars. Overnight the people who took the Government at its word became criminals. It is not as if the Federal Reserve System were lacking in metal. Its vaults are chockful of it. Gold will come out of hoards when some certainty about the currency returns. The irony of the present situation is that the metal will be disgorged mainly from Europe, where it is hiding from American jurisdiction, to the intense discomfort of European central banks. The argument used to be advanced that it was unfair to allow persons to hoard gold which was constantly improving in dollar value while patriotic citizens were content to keep their wealth in depreciating dollars. It was a pretty weak case. Now it falls to the ground completely. For it would be manifestly unfair to prosecute hoarders who kept their gold in the United States and allow hoarders who sent their gold to Europe to go scot free.

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Cost of Living

One reads from time to time that there is to be a revision of the cost of living index published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is a really important reform. It was necessary even before the NRA came into effect. Now, however, it is vital. For the Government must keep track of retail prices if it intends, as evidently it does intend, to prevent them from rising too rapidly, and so nullifying the aims of the NRA. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is working entirely in the dark without proper cost-of-living figures.

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A Vital Service

At present, however, the Administration is measuring price changes according to a standard obtaining in 1918. Is this adequate? The index drawn up in 1918 selected prices appearing in the family budget in 1918 and weighted those prices in accordance with family standards of living obtaining in 1918. But the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today. Home comforts have been absorbed in family life which were unknown in 1918. The living standard, in Secretary Perkins's phrase, is a "flying goal." The need for revising the standard is rendered necessary not only because the NRA requires such a beacon, but also because many wage readjustments are founded upon it. Back in 1927 the Secretary of Labor recommended an appropriation for making a new family budgetary survey. The Secretary stated: "A cost of living survey must be based on a given standard of living; as that standard changes, new surveys must be made to determine what the change in standard is in order to give cost-of-living surveys the accuracy which is essential to their usefulness." No appropriation came from Congress. A new Secretary of Labor, struck by the same need, returned to the 1927 recommendation in his 1930 report. He pointed out that "no phrase is more frequently used than the American standard of living, and on probably no single subject have we so little up-to-date information."

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Commodity Dollar

A final argument in favor of an up-to-date and comprehensive standard for measurig cost-of-living is the prospect held out by the President of an all-commodity dollar—or a dollar which will be kept stable in its buying power. In that event monetary policy would be based on this index number, and it would be of paramount importance that it should be based on up-to-date facts.

H. B. E.

Bell Telephone System Station Loss Dwindling

Month's Figures of Negligible Proportions Compared With Year Ago

Bell Telephone system net station loss is dwindling rapidly. Although August showed another net loss of stations, the figure was of negligible proportions compared with a loss in excess of 200,000 stations during August, 1932. August normally is usually one of the poorest in the year from the viewpoint of telephone development.

It would appear now that before the end of September there will be an end to the recurring net losses, with the possibility of a net gain for the month.

Unless general business changes for the worse, the Bell system thereafter should gain stations substantially. The rapid improvement reflects better general business conditions in addition to the fact that seasonably there is a pickup in new connections toward the end of August.

Meanwhile, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., operating throughout practically all the southern states, has reported that for the first time since 1931 operations for a 30-day period have resulted in a net gain in stations.

New York Telephone Company, largest affiliated company in the Bell system, accounting for 20 per cent of the system's volume, for August reports a net loss of 7008 stations, the smallest loss of any month this year, despite unfavorable seasonal factors. Net station loss in July was 20,402 telephones, compared with 14,736 telephones in June. The New York company for the seven months to July 31 had a net loss in excess of 120,000 stations.

Indicative of the trend of telephone business, the Bell system in 1930 showed a net gain of 122,000 telephones. In 1931 there was a net loss of 292,000 telephones, while in 1932 the loss had expanded to 1,596,000 stations.

The substantial loss of stations by this system continued unabated during the early months of this year, averaging 114,000 stations monthly during the first quarter, or a total net loss of 343,000 stations. While actual figures were not reported for the second quarter of this year, it was indicated that the net loss was somewhat less than that and substantially under the 509,000 net loss shown in the second quarter of 1932.

Gasoline Stocks Decline 630,000 Barrels in Week

Total stocks of gasoline declined 630,000 barrels the week ended Sept. 9 to 50,913,000, American Petroleum Institute estimates. Stocks at refineries representing 92.2 per cent of capacity were down 102,000 barrels to 28,310,000. Bulk terminal, pipe line and in-transit stocks were down 528,000 barrels to 18,853,000 and other stocks of motor fuel unchanged at 3,750,000.

During the week reporting refineries operated at 71.5 per cent of capacity, running to stills 2,367,000 barrels daily. In the previous week they operated at 72.1 per cent and ran to stills 2,384,000 daily.

Cracked gasoline production by cracking stills representing 95.1 per cent of charging capacity averaged 428,000 barrels daily, against 468,000 daily the previous week. Gas and fuel oil stocks gained 754,000 barrels to 137,759,000.

Imports of crude and refined oil averaged 88,143 barrels daily, against 175,714 the previous week and a daily average of 135,500 barrels for four weeks ended Sept. 9.

Production averaged 2,691,950 barrels daily, off 29,450. Oklahoma dropped 34,300 to 513,850 daily. East Texas gained 3650 to 613,100 daily. Texas was down 250 to 1,228,750 daily, while California gained 11,900 to 512,100 daily.

Joseph B. Eastman To Address Shippers' Board

Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, will make his first public appearance since his appointment by President Roosevelt to handle the railroad situation, at the meeting of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board to be held at the Hotel Kimball in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 28 and 29. He will be the principal speaker at the joint dinner of the advisory board and the Springfield Traffic Club, which will be held on the first night of the 22-day meeting.

The presidents of all New England transportation lines, as well as other officials of railroads, steamship lines and other forms of transportation have been invited to attend. Pres. Michael J. Gormley of the American Railway Association, and Warren C. Kendall, chairman of the car service division, will also be present. William F. Garcelon, general chairman of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, will preside.

Canadian Wheat Crop Is Expected to Be Smaller

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 — Canada's crop of winter and spring wheat combined is estimated at 282,771,000 bushels by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, or 145,743,000 short of the 1932 output of 428,514,000 bushels. As the winter wheat crop had previously been estimated at 14,143,000, the total spring wheat crop—the most important part of Canada's output—is placed at 268,628,000.

Based on official statistics on crops and carryover, the total supply of Canadian wheat on hand at the opening of this season was 494,511,000 bushels, or 65,847,000 less than Aug. 1, 1932.

Gold Price Moving Into Higher Ground

THE action of the President in permitting the export of newly mined gold for sale at the world price has been explained officially as a move designed primarily for the benefit of the gold producer, who hitherto has been unnecessarily penalized by the depreciation of the dollar.

The move, however, has other more important connotations. Although not inflationary in itself, it constitutes official recognition that the paper dollar is depreciated, and it is generally interpreted, therefore, as the first step toward the ultimate devaluation of the dollar and a return to a lower gold basis.

Wholesale Gasoline Market Still Strong

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Although spot demand is light, wholesale gasoline prices in the mid-continent market continue strong, and quotations have advanced generally about half a cent a gallon since the recent 15-cent advance in crude oil prices effective Sept. 8.

Gasoline, however, has failed to advance as fast as crude oil, and on a product basis prices for crude are slightly out of line with gasoline. In the mid-continent market 60-64 octane gasoline is moving at around five cents a gallon with below 58 octane at 4½ cents.

Business News of New England

Wool—Woolen mills have been operating at a high rate since April, and wool consumed for seven months is nearly 70 per cent ahead of the 1932 record. There is an improved outlook in the goods market, with clothing manufacturers and cutters in women's wear line purchasing current needs freely.

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Clothing—Speaking of wearing apparel, there are approximately 10,000 workers in New England employed by the coat and suit industry located largely in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The annual value of this industry's production is approximately $50,000,000.

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Cotton—This clothing topic seems to be a warm one. Cotton goods prices at mills are on an average more than double the low price of earlier in the year. At the present time operations have slowed down for most mills. This is due to a great extent to the reduction necessary to comply with the code, also to fill orders with which mills were flooded before prices jumped into higher ground.

* * *

Income—New England's annual income of $7,932,878,000 represents 8.4 per cent of the country's total, says the New England Council. Compared with the rest of the United States, this section of the country has a per capita income of $200 greater than the country's average.

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Fishery—The American lobster of our North Atlantic waters, says New England's Prospect, is the most highly prized marine food common to this region. This New England fishery appears to have reached its maximum in 1889 with a catch of nearly 30,450,000 pounds, valued at $833,736, or 2.7 cents a pound to the fishermen. Thereafter there was a continued decline to less than 10,000,000 pounds in 1924, for which the fishermen received $3,000,000, or more than 30 cents a pound. At 1924 prices the 1889 catch would have had a value of more than $9,000,000. In 1929 the catch amounted to 10,300,000 pounds and in 1930 to 12,350,000 pounds.

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Pay Rolls—Because of new textile codes and the increase in textile business, Rhode Island August pay rolls, as totaled by banks throughout the State, were $12,114,360, an increase of 54.4 per cent over August, 1932.

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New Hampshire—The wealth of New Hampshire, according to recent figures, is estimated at $1,595,000,000 and equals $3440 per capita. The area of this State covers 9341 square miles, and is the 43rd in rank. The population, according to the 1930 census, is 465,293, 42nd in rank. It is called the Granite State, and cuts a large amount of granite, but the chief industries are cotton goods manufacturing, boots and shoes, paper, and wood pulp. Agriculture also plays an important part in the state's activities.

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Wages—Singer Manufacturing Company may hear more singers in its plant at Bridgeport, Conn., now that the company has gone on a five-day week, with a 10 per cent increase in wages for more than 1000 workers.

Glidden Co. August Sales Up

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13—Gross sales of Glidden Company in August were $2,439,000, compared with $1,612,000 in August last year.

Rise in Number Of Farmers Seeking Land Bank Loans

184,379 Applications Call for About Three Quarters of Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—A force of appraisers has been built up in the Federal Land Banks approximately sufficient to handle currently the large number of applications from farmers for mortgages under the terms of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, according to Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

This force is being increased so that the land banks will not only be able to keep up with business, but will be able to act more quickly upon the accumulated applications which heretofore have not been disposed of on account of a lack of personnel.

The number of farmers who are interested in obtaining loans under the mortgage relief provisions is indicated by the fact that on Aug. 31 there were 184,379 applications for loans pending, or more than 34 per cent of all loans closed from the organization of banks in 1917 through the calendar year 1932, the Governor said. The approximate sums asked in these applications was $714,157,000, or about 41 per cent of all loans closed by the banks from organization through 1932.

On April 1 the land banks had only 210 appraisers to cover applications from farmers throughout the country. This force has been increased since then to 1734. When all of the old appraisers who are training the new men can again devote full time to making appraisals and the new appraisers can make the regular number of appraisals per day, or about nine appraisals a week, a weekly aggregate of about 15,600 appraisals can be made. Applications for loans have been received by the banks recently at the rate of about 17,500 per week. Out of each week's receipts, about 12 per cent, or 2100 applications, need not be appraised because of withdrawals by the farmers of their applications or rejections prior to appraisal. This will leave 15,400 properties each week which will need to be appraised, Governor Morgenthau said.

While these appraisers are in training or training others, their average a week per individual is only six appraisals. A very thorough training is given each man. After he has been taught his work, he is sent out to make appraisals, but each valuation he makes of a farm is checked by experienced appraisers until the capability of each worker is assured. The Governor indicated that he would not be satisfied with only a force adequate for current business, but that he would work to increase the force to a point where each week a substantial reduction could be made of accumulated applications.

During the first eight months of 1933, the 12 federal land banks closed loans totaling $29,839,175, which compares with $27,569,800 during the entire year 1932. It is expected from reports from the land banks that they will close loans during September totaling $29,000,000 or thereabout, Governor Morgenthau said.

Rayon Sales Have Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The rise in rayon sales this year compared with 1932 is mirrored in the monthly index of rayon poundage deliveries in the current issue of Textile Organon, published by Tubize Chatillon Corporation. The daily average index for August, based upon 1923-25 as 100, was 423 compared with 406 in a like period a year ago.

To Redeem Chicago 6% Bonds

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Sealed tenders will be received by City of Chicago at the office of the comptroller until 11 a. m. Thursday, Oct. 5, to sell to the city the City of Chicago 6 per cent refunding bonds of 1933 to the extent of $1,136,664.

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John N. Fischer Clips a Record And Wins Medal

Thirty-six Turn in Cards of 150 or Better in U. S. Amateur Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13 — Two new records were established yesterday in the thirty-seventh annual men's championship tournament of the United States Golf Association which is being played on the links of the Kenwood Country Club. In the first place John N. Fischer of University of Michigan turned in a medal card of 141 for the 36-hole qualifying round which is one stroke better than the record established by D. C. Corkran of Baltimore and later equaled by Fischer and R. T. Jones Jr. The other new record was the necessity of turning in a card of 150 in order to get a chance to qualify for match play. Thirty-six players turned in cards of 150 or better with 24 of them having cards of 149 or better, so that 12 players had to play off for eight places. The best previous mark was 152 made last year.

Yesterday was a hard one for ex-champions. C. Ross Somerville of London, Ontario, the present title-holder, qualified in fine shape with a card of 143, which was good for third place. He was the only player who has held the title to finish the day sure of getting into match play. Three of the ex-champions were among the 12 who had to play off. They were Max R. Marston, Gulph Mills, champion in 1923; H. Chandler Egan of Del Monte, champion in 1904 and 1905, and Charles Evans Jr. amateur champion in 1916 and 1920 and open champion in 1916. All three qualified this morning. Two former titleholders failed to get into the charmed circle. They were Jess W. Sweetser of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who had a card of 151 and Jesse P. Guilford of Boston, champion in 1921, who had a card of 152. Johnny Goodman of Omaha, holder of the United States open championship, was safely within the fold when he turned in a card of 145.

This is the second year that Fischer has won the qualifying medal. He played sub-par golf yesterday after being one over par on the previous day. Yesterday he turned in a card of 69 which equaled the competitive record for the Kenwood course. Another collegiate golfer, Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of Ardsley and a member of the Yale varsity golf team, equaled the record for nine holes by turning in a 31 for his last nine.

C. Pat Sawyer of the University of Minnesota finished runnerup to Fischer in the qualifying round with a card of 142. He was one stroke under par for the second 18 holes. Jim Milward of Nakoma, Wis., tied for fourth place with two other players and had the honor of equaling Fischer's 69 for the second 18 holes. All in all it was a great day for the younger generation of golfers.

Couch, Grant, Overton, Brinke Eliminated

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13 (AP)—The field for the first round of match play in the United States amateur golf championship was completed today when eight contestants, including three veteran former champions, survived a two-hole playoff on the rain-drenched Kenwood course.

The elimination process was completed when Ira Couch of Chicago was put out on the short second hole, where he took a 4. Previously R. M. Grant of Hartford, Spencer Overton of Baltimore and Chris Brinke of Philadelphia were eliminated on the first hole.

U. S. Golf Association Qualifying Round
By The Associated Press

Qualifiers

J. N. Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky.	72	69	141
C. Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	72	70	142
C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont.	70	73	143
Gus Moreland, Dallas, Tex.	72	72	144
Jim Milward, Nakoma, Wis.	75	69	144
William R. Long, Austin, Texas	72	72	144
John Goodman, Omaha	72	73	145
Frank J. English, Denver	74	71	145
William O. Blaney, Bras Burn.	74	72	146
E. L. Caldwell, Baltimore	74	72	146
Jack Westland, Chicago	74	73	147
Denman Miller, Des Moines	74	73	147
Ben H. Cowdery, Omaha	74	73	147
Willie Turnesa, Elmsford	72	76	148
F. P. Anderson Jr., Summit	74	74	148
C. R. Yates, Atlanta, Ga.	74	74	148
J. S. Munger, Dallas, Tex.	70	78	148
Eugene V. Homans, Englewood	73	75	148
Charles H. Seaver, Los Angeles	75	74	149
Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley	78	71	149
W. B. McCullough Jr., Abington	76	73	149
Craig Krayenbuhl, Louisville	74	75	149
W. L. Little Jr., San Francisco	74	75	149
Hunter Hicks, Glencoe, Ill.	76	73	149
H. Chandler Egan, Del Monte	77	73	150
Will Gunn, Wallingford, Penna.	75	75	150
Max R. Marston, Gulph Mills	77	73	150
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	75	75	150
George T. Dunlap Jr., New York	71	79	150
E. R. Held Jr., Jamesburg, N. J.	77	73	150
M. J. McCarthy Jr., Cleveland	75	75	150
Nicol Thompson Jr., Toronto, Ont.	77	73	150

Failed to Qualify

R. M. Grant, Hartford, Conn.	75	75	150
Chris Brinke, Newton Sq.	77	73	150
Ira L. Couch, Wheaton, Ill.	74	76	150
Spencer Overton, Baltimore, Md.	80	70	150
Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y.	78	73	151
W. C. Chapin, Rochester, N. Y.	75	76	151
Fred J. Wright Jr., Watertown	73	78	151
Jess W. Sweetser, Mt. Vernon	79	72	151
Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha	74	77	151
Charles Kocsis, Redford, Mich.	75	76	151
Walter Emery, Oklahoma City	75	76	151
Carlin Short, Cleveland	80	72	152
A. F. Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	76	76	152
Hugh H. Clines, Louisville	78	74	152
Neil Ransick, Cincinnati	77	75	152
John O. Fiorio, Columbus, Ohio	73	79	152
Frank Noyes, Ardsley, N. Y.	78	74	152
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.	74	78	152
Lynford Lardner Jr., Wanwatosa	75	77	152
George Dawson, Chicago	78	74	152
Paul Hyde, Buffalo	76	76	152
Robert H. Kepler, Dayton, O.	77	75	152
P. W. Simmons Long Meadows	78	74	152
Jesse P. Guilford, Boston	76	76	152
W. Hamilton Gardner, Buffalo	79	73	152
John M. Tucker, Rochester	75	78	153
Albert Campbell, Seattle	79	74	153
E. H. Driggs Jr., Garden City	77	76	153
C. B. Mitchell 2d, Clementon	82	71	153
Don McKenna, Nakoma, Wis.	74	79	153
Reynolds Smith, Dallas, Tex.	77	76	153
Oliver Transue, Hartville, O.	79	74	153
Douglas Casey, Chicago	75	78	153
Howard R. Tryon, Elmira	79	74	153
Don Edwards, San Jose, Calif.	72	81	153
Richard Ashley, Kenosha, Wis.	80	73	153
Wilson F. Marks, Oakmont	75	78	153
E. P. Kirouac, Walpole, Mass.	80	73	153
John H. Ames, Golf, Ill.	77	76	153
Roger Kelly, Los Angeles	74	79	153
Chester F. O'Brien, St. Louis	76	77	153
M. J. Stuart, Stapleton, N. Y.	77	77	154
S. P. Perry, Birmingham	78	76	154
Charles W. Kent, Richmond	80	74	154
Nelson J. Ruddy, Cincinnati	80	74	154
Edward Hamant, Dayton, Ohio	75	79	154
Jack Cummings, Cleveland	77	77	154
H. L. Beyer, Jr., Newton Sq.	75	79	154
Roger S. Peacock, Washington	79	76	155
William Y. Dear, Montclair	78	77	155
James S. Manion, St. Louis	75	80	155
Jack Toomer, Hendersonville	81	75	156
George J. Voigt, Mamaroneck	78	78	156
Pete Jordan, Des Moines	80	76	156
Fred Brandt, Jr., Pittsburg	80	76	156
Leland Hamman, Paris, Texas	79	77	156
Clancy Miller, Kansas City, Mo.	77	79	156
Donald Armstrong, Aurora, Ill.	78	78	156
E. O. Schildberg, Glenville, Ill.	79	77	156
Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach	77	80	157
E. F. Carter, Port Washington	80	77	157
John J. Sharkey, West Orange	82	75	157
Jack Malloy, Tulsa, Okla.	77	80	157
J. E. Parker, Jr., West Orange	80	77	157
Harry Robertson, Oklahoma City	80	77	157
Jack Mohney, Lexington, Ky.	77	80	157
Carl Dann, Jr., Orlando, Fla.	77	80	157
Richard Forst, Kenosha, Wis.	76	81	157
J. M. Wells, East Liverpool, Ohio	76	81	157
J. W. Hoerner, Palo Alto	78	79	157
F. W. Ryan, Birmingham	77	80	157
J. L. Brumley, Knoxville	76	81	157
Casper Hoffman 3d, Denver	78	79	157
J. L. Lynch, West Newton	76	81	157
Leonard Martin, Rye, N. Y.	77	80	157
Owen Covey, Salt Lake City	81	76	157
Eip Collins, Cincinnati	77	81	158
Verne Stewart, Albuquerque	75	83	158
John B. Nash, London, Ont.	80	78	158
Wally Chadwell, Omaha, Neb.	73	75	158
W. F. Crossley, Dedham, Mass.	79	80	159
Bob Cary, Chicago	78	81	159
Fred Newman Jr., Raleigh, N. C.	83	76	159
G. W. Durrall, Kansas City, Mo.	80	79	159
M. F. McCarthy Virginia Beach, Va.	80	79	159
William Duckwell, Sturgis	79	80	159
Billy Sixty, Milwaukee, Wis.	82	77	159
Evan Schiltz, Hartville, Ohio	82	77	159
J. E. Dolan Jr., Worcester, Mass.	77	83	160
Winfield G. Day Jr., Chicago	80	80	160
H. L. Weatherwax, Albany	80	80	160
Frank Staller, Kansas City	80	80	160
K. K. Beukoma, Grand Rapids	79	82	161
Perry E. Hall, Gulph Mills	80	81	161
S. E. Hawley, Oakmont, Calif.	84	77	161
Robert Fahey, Los Angeles	82	79	161
Arthur L. Thexton, Cincinnati	83	79	162
Dow Ahern, Willimantic	82	80	162
C. F. Sheldon, Mt. Union	80	83	163
N. E. Edgerton, Raleigh, N. C.	80	83	163
Bob McCormack, Willoughby	89	75	164
Van Horne Ely, Absecon	82	83	165
E. H. Molthan, Gulph Mills	86	79	165
Phil Simons, Springfield, Mass.	87	80	167
Dan Dunlap, Kansas City	83	86	169
H. V. Baxter Jr., Pittsburgh	84	86	170
Ira S. Holden, Madeira, O.	85	85	170
N. MacRae, Wilmington, N. C.	84	87	171
J. W. Hughes, Omaha, Neb.	80	wthd'w	
M. B. Stevinson, Chevy Chase	86	wthd'w	
Carl Aydelott, Omaha, Neb.	83	wthd'w	
DeWitt W. Balch, Madeira, O.	87	wthd'w	
Regis Wolff, Bellevue, Penn.	86	wthd'w	
L. C. Stuart Jr., Washington	80	wthd'w	

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Rolls and Butter
20c

Those Good Waldorf EATING PLACES

Colgate Has Four Veterans

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—Fifty-three candidates reported to Coach Andrew Kerr yesterday as he started the process of building the 1933 edition of the Colgate Red Raiders with only four first-team members of last year available. Capt. Winston D. Anderson, end; Glen S. Peters, center; Charles R. Soteau, quarterback, and Robert T. Samuel, halfback, are the veterans who will form the nucleus of the Maroon eleven this year. "We expect a good team," Kerry said last night after the first warm-up, "but it is too much to expect that it will be a championship eleven such as we had last fall. Our chief problem will be filling the key positions of left halfback and guards."

Enid Wilson Sails

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Enid Wilson, who won the English girls' golf title in 1925, and added the English close titles in 1929 and 1930, and a three-time winner of the British women's championship (1931, 1932, 1933), sailed yesterday in the M. V. Georgic, calling at Boston today. Miss Wilson is sailing home after a recent unsuccessful try for the United States women's golf championship, retained this year by Virginia Van Wie.

Gregg Leads Senior Golfers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 13—Dr. George T. Gregg of Pittsburgh, holder of the title in 1929 and 1930, led a field of 175 players in the first day's play in the first section of the United States Senior Golfers Association championship tournament on the Apawamis Club links, here. His card was 74. David N. Tallman of Minnesota, the present titleholder, turned in a card of 77, which was good for second place.

South of England Wins

FOLKESTONE, Eng., Sept. 13 (Canadian Press)—South of England overwhelmed a Marylebone Cricket Club eleven in a cricket match concluded yesterday, winning by an innings and 32 runs. Freeman, Kent professional, in the second innings secured eight M. C. C. wickets for 22 runs. South of England compiled 462 for seven, declared, M. C. C. replying with 375 and 55.

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Australians Take Exhibition Match Lead at Onwentsia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 13—Australian Davis Cup players took the lead from the United States representatives in the special tennis match at Onwentsia Club here yesterday. The invaders won a singles and a doubles, allowing the natives one singles, and hope to do the same today, concluding the match. They drew a capacity crowd of 3000.

Adrian K. Quist, aggressive, tight-strung little star from "down under," rallied to defeat Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. John H. (Jack) Crawford, champion of Australia, England and France, and runner-up for the United States singles title, teamed with Vivian B. McGrath to win the doubles match 6—8, 6—4, 6—3. They defeated Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, and Francis X. Shields of New York.

America's victory was turned in by Parker, who let McGrath win the first three games, and then crashed through to a score of 6—4, 6—2.

Quist's victory over Gledhill was marked by spectacular driving rallies. The Australian frequently mixed in a chop that tricked the American into a net or out. Quist's backhand was especially skilled, but his overhead strokes were treacherous, and his service nothing out of the ordinary. Gledhill beat him in the first set by outdriving him in the rallies.

In the second set Quist began to develop the drop shot for which the Australians of past and present are noted, a surprise pop shot over the net which leaves the opponent flat-footed in the back court. When Gledhill began coming after them, Quist started placing drives out of the American's reach, and it was such a placement that scored the set point. A similar placement clipping the deep corner, proved the match point.

After the first three games, Parker stood head and shoulders above McGrath in ability. The Australian had a peculiar delayed-snap style of stroke, and used two hands on backstrokes except when he had to uncoil and reach for a far one. The two-handed shot zipped over the net with speed and accuracy at times, but it was no more reliable than a one-hander. McGrath proved good at the net, but Parker's strategy kept him away from it most of the time. The summary:

Australia-United States Tennis Exhibition Match—Singles

Adrian K. Quist, Australia, defeated Keith Gledhill, United States, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank A. Parker, United States, defeated Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles

McGrath and J. H. (Jack) Crawford, Australia, defeated Parker and Francis X. Shields, United States, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

Favorites Advance In Canadian Women's Open Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 13—The four strongest favorites for the Canadian women's open golf championship, Ada Mackenzie (medalist) and Isobel Pepall of Toronto, Margery Kirkham of Montreal, the defending champion, and Mrs. R. K. Beairsto of this city, advanced to the second round of match play on Tuesday without much trouble.

Miss Mackenzie lost the first hole through a stymie, to Mrs. S. M. Connolly of this city, but she won the next 10 to advance with a 9-and-7 margin. Miss Pepall, the Ontario junior champion, defeated another Toronto player, Mrs. J. W. Simser, 7 and 5, while both Miss Kirkham and Mrs. Beairsto scored 6-and-5 victories.

Miss Kirkham was given quite a struggle by Mrs. Newton Wallis of Winnipeg for the first five holes, all of them being halved, but she then won four in a row and ended the match on the fourteenth green.

Nine local players, three from Toronto, two from Ottawa and one each from Montreal and Vancouver were successful in the first round.

In the driving competition Miss Pepall won the prize for the aggregate for three drives with a total of 622 yards with Lois McLaren of this city second with 608 yards. Miss Mackenzie had the longest individual drive with 229 yards. The summary:

Canadian Women's Open Golf Championship—First Round

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, defeated Mrs. S. M. Connolly, Winnipeg, 9 and 7.

Mrs. W. G. More, Toronto Golf, defeated Barbara Northwood, Winnipeg, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Theo Kipp, Winnipeg, defeated Rosamund Northwood, Winnipeg, 1 up (19 holes).

Lois McLaren, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. Gordon Ritchie, Winnipeg, 4 and 3.

Maryon Murphy, Ottawa, defeated Gwyn Detchen, Winnipeg, 5 and 3.

Mrs. Douglas Laird, Winnipeg, defeated Helena Spears, Hamilton, 4 and 2.

Mrs. Athol McBean, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. R. S. Rideout, Regina, by default.

Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, Winnipeg, defeated Verna Hemming, Winnipeg, 6 and 4.

Isobel Pepall, Lambton, defeated Mrs. J. W. Simser, Mississauga, 7 and 5.

Mrs. H. A. MacDowell, Vancouver, defeated Mrs. C. C. Balfour, Winnipeg, 3 and 2.

Lorna Blackburn, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. J. H. Forster, Winnipeg, 6 and 4.

Mrs. B. P. Pellens, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. H. F. Patterson, Rosedale, 5 and 4.

Mrs. John Rogers, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. D. Creighton, Saskatoon, 5 and 4.

Mrs. H. R. Desbrisay, Winnipeg, defeated Eloine Cross, Winnipeg, 3 and 2.

Donna Baxter, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. Edwin Crockett, Rosedale, 8 and 7.

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills, defeated Mrs. Newton Wallis, Winnipeg, 6 and 5.

International League Playoff

(First and second place teams)

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	1	0	1.000
Rochester	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 12

Newark 6, Rochester 3.

(Third and fourth-place teams)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 12

Buffalo 5, Baltimore 3. (11 innings).

Newark Rallies to Victory

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—Coming from behind with a brilliant batting rally in the closing innings, the Newark Bears over-powered the Rochester Red Wings, 6 to 3, here yesterday, in the opening game of the International Lague playoffs here. A home run by George Puccinelli, ex-Rochester batting star, clinched the game in the eighth for the Gears.

Buffalo Wins Opener

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13 (AP)—Mulleavy concluded a good night at bat with a triple in the eleventh inning of the International League playoff game here last night to send home two men and aid the Buffalo Bisons to defeat the Baltimore Orioles, 5 to 3. Cool and threatening weather held the attendance to 2500 fans. Mulleavy came to bat in the eleventh with two out and Crouse and Gallivan on base. He drove out four hits during the game, a solid single to left in the eighth starting the Buffalo rally that put the visitors ahead.

World Archery Title Taken By Young American

Belgium Wins Team Honor for Men, and Women of Poland Triumph

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Young Donald Mackenzie won the men's archery championship of the world for the United States at the big international meeting held in the beautiful Ranelagh Club grounds here recently. In an exacting test at four ranges—30, 50, 70 and 90 meters—he scored 1126 points from 218 hits, 36 of which were "golds." A "gold" in archery is what a bull's-eye is in rifle-shooting, and it is decidedly harder to hit since there are no mechanical aids to sighting.

Mackenzie's closest rival was a Swede, E. Heilborn, who totaled 916 points from 188 hits and 14 golds. Third place was filled by G. de Rons of Belgium, with 864 points (158 hits, 32 golds). The men's team championship went to Belgium. The winners' aggregate was 2428 points (456 hits, 75 golds) against Great Britain's 2194 (498 hits, 39 golds) and France's 1920 (416 hits, 45 golds). Poland, the holder of the title, finished fourth with 1893.

Poland is intimately connected with the international revival of this extremely ancient and picturesque pastime, for the first world's championship, under the auspices of the Fédération Internationale de Tir a l'Arc, was held in Poland at Lemberg in 1931, the year of the federation's foundation. The second meeting took place at Warsaw, the Polish capital, last year, after arrangements for holding it in Sweden had failed.

Two Schools of Archery

There are two schools in the realm of archery—they may be described as the Continental and the Anglo-American—and the conditions for the third world's championships effected a compromise between the requirements of the two. Forty-two arrows were shot at 90 meters, at 70, 30 at 50 and 24 at 30. The Continentals specialize at the shorter ranges, but the Americans and British prefer what is known as the York Round, consisting of 72 arrows at 100 yards, 48 at 80 yards and 24 at 60 yards. The latter system sets a premium on strength and endurance.

The extraordinary accuracy that is attained by Continental archers at short distances can be judged from the performance here of M. G. de Rons, the Belgian ace, at 30 meters. With nine consecutive arrows he hit the goal six times and was only inches away from it with his other three shots. He won the 1933 world's individual championship at this distance and his compatriot, G. Van Innis, did the same at 50 meters. Belgium took the team prize in both events.

Young Mackenzie was supreme at 70 and 90 meters, at which distances Great Britain won the team championships. There was a strong and erratic breeze blowing across the targets and the Continental archers unaccustomed to such ranges, were all at sea, especially the French, who had very light equipment.

Women's Individual Title

The women's individual title went to the polish champion, Mrs. Janina Kurkowska-Spychajowa, who collected 942 points from 194 hits and 23 golds. Mrs. Sandford, one of Britain's best bow-women, was runner-up (891 points, 291 hits and 16 golds), and the third position was taken by Mrs. Trajdos, Poland (887 points, 195 hits and 16 golds). The women's team tournament resolved itself into a duel between Poland and Britain and ended in a win for the visitors by 2627 points (559 hits, 56 golds) to 2488 (508 hits and 43 golds). The Polish representatives were victorious, as a team, at 30 meters and 50 meters, whilst Britain won at 70 meters. The new individual champions at these ranges are Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Kurkowska-Spychajowa and Mrs. Collins, of Great Britain, respectively.

For these, the first world's championsip ever held in Britain, there were some 40 entries from nine different countries, and the polo ground at Ranelagh formed a perfect setting for the fray. To an inexperienced onlooker, one of the most striking features of the matches and practice was the complete disregard shown by archers for arrows. The competitors strolled about under flights of pointed shafts, as they went to inspect their targets, and it never seemed to occur to them that a missile might go astray. Their faith in each other's skill, one must add, was thoroughly justified.

White flannels for men and green frocks for women were the general mode. The sport of archery is one with its roots deep in British history and there are many devotees of the bow here at the present time. King George is a patron of the sport, the president of the Royal Toxopholite Society is the Duke of Portland, and the Duke of Buccleuch is the captain of the Royal Company of Archers.

American Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	1	0	1.000
Minneapolis	0	1	.000

Results Sept. 12

Columbus 6, Minneapolis 2.

Columbus Takes First Game

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Columbus Redbirds pounded three Minneapolis pitchers for a 6-to-2 triumph yesterday in the first game of the playoff for the American Association pennant. The Millers got their first run off Big Bill Lee in the third and counted again in the fifth before the league-leading Redbirds got going. In their half of the fifth, the Birds got two runs, added two more in the seventh and topped things off with the same number in the eighth. The two clubs meet here again Wednesday and Thursday nights, resuming hostilities at Minneapolis Saturday afternoon. Four victories are needed for the title.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	98	65	.601
Hollywood	96	67	.589
Portland	93	68	.578
Sacramento	88	75	.540
Oakland	77	86	.472
Missions	70	93	.429
San Francisco	69	94	.423
Seattle	59	102	.366

Results Sept. 12

Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 4.
Sacramento 8, Seattle 5.
Missions 9, Hollywood 8.
Portland 17, Oakland 9.

Pirates Are Back In Tie for Second With Chicago Cubs

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	51	.619
Chicago	78	61	.561
Pittsburgh	78	61	.561
St. Louis	78	65	.539
Boston	73	64	.529
Brooklyn	58	79	.415
Philadelphia	52	80	.394
Cincinnati	53	86	.377

Results Sept. 12

Pittsburgh 1, Brooklyn 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
New York at Cincinnati, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pittsburgh climbed back into a tie with the Chicago Cubs for second place in the National League baseball standing yesterday by twice defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers in a doubleheader at Forbes Field. This morning the Pirates were 7½ games behind the leading Giants, who were idle yesterday.

Heinie Meine was the hero in the opener. He pitched five-hit ball for the Bucs and scored the winning run in the ninth after hitting a single. Pie Traynor's single drove him in. Hollis Thurston opposed Meine and limited the Pirates to seven well-scattered hits until that ninth inning rally. Lloyd Waner made four hits for the Pirates in four times up, one of them a double. Lopez had a perfect day for the Dodgers, three out of three.

Waite Hoyt opposed Emil Leonard in the second game, and it was a pitchers' battle all the way. Hoyt yielded two less hits than his rival, however, and had better control. Pittsburgh's first run came across in the seventh on Vaughan's single and Thevenow's double. Lloyd Waner's hit, Lindstrom's double and a fly by Traynor let in the other run in the eighth.

The only other National League game played yesterday was also a close affair. Behind Lon Warneke, the Chicago Cubs closed their series with the Phillies at Wrigley Field with a 2-to-0 victory. The Phillies collected one more hit off Warneke than the Cubs could make off Holley and Pearce, but the Chicago right-hander came through smartly in the pinches. Camilli, rookie first baseman, drove in the first run in the second inning with a long triple and scored the other himself. Gabby Hartnett batted in the second run. Bartell and Davis divided four of the Phillie hits.

At Pittsburgh—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Meine and Grace; Thurston and Lopez. Umpires—Klem, Powell and Pfirman. Time—1h. 48m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	x	2	6	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Hoyt and Padden; Leonard and Lopez. Umpires—Powell, Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 28m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	5	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Holley, Pearce and Davis. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—1h. 23m.

British Rowing Women Sustain Their Prestige

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH—The international prestige of Britain's rowing women was well sustained here recently when the famous Weybridge four defeated a French quartet and Eileen Taylor defeated Mme. Suzanne Caverhill, one of France's crack scullers. Miss Taylor, the eldest of three sisters who are members of the rowing section of Lyons Club, London, won by two lengths over a course of one mile. The water was decidedly choppy. Britain's four (Misses Skinner, Slack, Gentry and Helps, with Miss Rudd as coxswain) had their work cut out to win and did so by only half a length.

Rowing is a sport very popular among British women these days. They have been holding annual national championships in this strenuous branch of athletics since 1928 and it is on record that a woman has covered the boatrace course (Putney to Mortlake) on the Thames River in 25m. 47s. A good male oarsman would be quite contented with himself if he covered this 4¼-mile stretch of tidal water in less than 23 minutes.

Fashions for rowing women have undergone a striking change. For example, a pre-war feminine rowing "eight," photographed while at practice, presented a vision of flowing skirts, heavy jerseys and the crowning glory of unsteady masses of hair. It must be conceded that the crews of bobbed-haired maidens, seen in their dozens on the river each week-end, are a much more effective looking proposition, in their shorts and singlets.

Over the Net

DOROTHY EDITH ROUND, Mary F. Heeley, and Elizabeth M. (Bunny) Ryan of England, along with Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., are practicing this week on the Los Angeles Tennis Club courts in preparation for the Pacific Southwest championships there Sept. 18. Miss Ryan, a former Santa Monican, has returned to her native State, California, for the first time in years. She is regarded as one of the best women's doubles players in the world today. This year, following a successful tour of the Riviera, Miss Ryan won the Wimbledon doubles title with Mme. René Mathieu, and the United States mixed doubles crown with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. Miss Cruickshank holds the Southern California singles title. The Pacific Southwest singles title is held by Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, and the doubles by Carolin Babcock and Sarah H. Palfrey.

Next Saturday, at the Piedmont Driving Club courts, Atlanta tennis fans will get a chance to see a battle between Bryan M. (Bitsey) Grant Jr. and Frank Andrew Parker, youthful protégé of Mercer Beasley. Until Grant beat Ellsworth Vines in the national championship at Forest Hills, Long Island, he was considered just another tennis player. The U. S. L. T. A. ranked him thirteenth in the national list this season, but next year his rating will be near the middle of the first 10.

An Associated Press report from Sydney, Australia, reveals that Australian women tennis players scarcely can be called "cup hunters." The New South Wales women's singles championship cup is missing and inquiries revealed it had been for six years. No winner since then has asked for it and all efforts to trace the cup have failed.

West Indies Close Tour

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., Sept. 13 (Canadian Press)—The last match of the English tour by the British West Indies cricket team resulted in a victory yesterday for H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven by 125 runs. The English players compiled 310 and 196 for nine wickets declared. The West Indians obtained 136 and 235. Wyatt of the victors tallied 109 and 83.

Miss Williams Wins Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13—Frances Williams of Allentown won the Mary Thayer Farnum Trophy here yesterday with a card of 179 for the 36 holes of medal play. Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. finished second with a card of 172.

Pearson Defeats Alvin Crowder In Close Contest, 3-1

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	91	47	.659
New York	81	54	.600
Philadelphia	70	65	.519
Cleveland	73	69	.514
Detroit	69	72	.489
Chicago	61	77	.442
Boston	57	83	.407
St. Louis	52	87	.374

Results Sept. 12

Cleveland 3, Washington 1.
New York 5, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 4, Boston 1.
Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed.

Monte Pearson had the better of Alvin Crowder in a pitchers' battle at Washington yesterday, giving the Cleveland Indians a 3-to-1 triumph over the Senators. Still leading the American League baseball race, the Senators are 8½ games in front and have 15 more to play. Pearson held Washington to four safeties, all singles, while his mates collected five hits off Crowder. Wes Ferrell, the tall right-hander who at one time was the ace of the Cleveland pitching staff, played left field for the Indians and drove in two runs in the seventh with a single. Hale's homer accounted for the first run in the second inning. Manush, who is the second highest batter in the junior circuit at the present moment, made two of Washington's hits.

George

Mexico Starts Mobilization Of Economic Forces

Higher Wages and Aid for 'Little Fellows' in Business Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Economic "mobilization" of the nation's forces has been started by President Rodriguez with two "forgotten men" as the principal beneficiaries—the day laborer and the "little fellow" in business and industry.

The laborer is to profit through what amounts to a demand from the Chief Executive to all state governors to establish as soon as possible a minimum wage scale. The small industrialist or business man is considered in establishment of a "Fund of Popular Credit," through which the federal government will directly participate in organization of coöperatives for financing enterprise of individuals, who, under ordinary circumstances, cannot obtain sufficient credit for their operations.

In keeping with the administration policy of fostering coöperatives, the President promulgated a law authorizing the Ministry of Finance to establish a 2,000,000-peso fund in the Banco de Mexico for direct aid to organization of these financial coöperatives. In effect, the action, which is authorized in the revised banking laws of 1932, is a semi-emergency move on the part of the Government to loosen credit throughout the nation, especially for the smaller operators who are incapable of supplying sufficient collateral as demanded under the strict policy of both the domestic and foreign branch banks of Mexico.

Do Not Mince Words

President Rodriguez and Señor Alberto Pani, Finance Minister, in the lengthy preamble to the promulgating decree, do not mince words in referring to the straightened credit situation which they point out, is preventing needed and normal development of individual commercial and industrial enterprises by Mexicans who are not provided with large financial backing. The preamble explains that ordinary banks cannot take the risks which might be assumed through the organization of credit societies, unions or associations which are in reality coöperatives for the purpose of financing the individual enterprises of the members.

The decree textually authorizes the ministry of finance to establish a 2,000,000-peso fund in the government bank. By using the functioning institution, with its established machinery, creation of a new institution with additional expense is averted. The decree gives the Banco de Mexico authority to:

1. Use the fund in subscribing up to 40 per cent of shares which will constitute the capital of credit unions, societies or associations.

2. Lend shareholders in these organizations cash, with their stock as collateral.

3 Discount negotiable instruments received by these organizations.

The associations, unions or societies must fulfill certain requirements among which is one fixing a maximum amount for transactions of the organizations and the members. The rest of the decree details authorization for the Banco de Mexico to have complete control and regulation of the functioning of the "Popular Credit Fund."

In one of several messages which have marked the economic mobilization campaign, President Rodriguez called upon all state governors to "give immediate attention to establishing of a minimum wage" and cited "the state of misery of the great laboring masses." In suggesting a scale of minimum wages, graduated according to the various regions, in order to effect a general raising of the standards of living, the President declared that "facts must be faced," and added, "the peasant masses lack the most indispensable elements of contemporary civilized life with a standard of living lower than that of the majority of cultured nations."

Continuing, the President said: "During the present epoch it is not possible to accept the theory of separating labor and capital because we are convinced of the truth of the need for an equitable distribution of wealth and that generalized consumption is the only means of assuring success of production. We should arrange that our natural resources be exploited rationally and that they leave the country just returns, avoiding any immoderate exploitation which constitutes enrichment of absentees and depression for the workers through means of miserable salaries. . . . We no longer live in an epoch which requires many men working at starvation wages for limited production. . . . Although a few sections have shown advanced trends it must be admitted that salaries are so low that the standard of national life has hardly emerged from the lamentable situation in which it was during the colonial epoch.

Concrete Realities

"I wish to emphasize the bitter truth of two concrete realities:

"1. In various zones of the country, tractors have been retired from service because it is cheaper to till the soil with Egyptian plows.

"2. Owners of ox teams and mule teams charge lower prices for transportation than buses, trucks or railroads.

"It is known that the human cannot compete with the machine, and the explanation of this anomaly lies in a censurable factor—exploitaion of man. Only by receiving wages of 25 cents a day or less can the peasant compete with tractor and the teamsters with the railroad. The time has come to abandon the policy of indecision, and resolutely seek to establish a minimum wage which, at least, satisfies the basic needs of the laborer."

President Rodriguez pointed out that the Constitution vaguely provides that workers shall receive at least sufficient wages as heads of families to provide for normal needs, education and moderate diversion, and with this in mind, and considering present commodity prices, he suggested a scale of minimum wages, ranging from one peso daily in the majority of states, one peso and a half in most of the northern border and the richer states, and three pesos in the northern section of Lower California.

He adds that this scale should be graduated upward. The President further reminded the states that according to the amended labor law minimum wages must be fixed before 1934 and he declares that he will submit to Congress a project for reform in the law in order to provide annual adjustment of the minimum wage to conditions. The President stressed the point that the minimum wage must be put into effect throughout the nation or it will fail of its purpose.

In trying to impress upon industrialists and agriculturists, especially the latter, the importance of effecting the minimum wage immediately with as little friction as possible, President Rodriguez, through a special message addressed to employers, held out the prospect of converting Mexico into an export intsead of an import country. He cited figures to show this trend, calling on employers to arrange application of minimum wage scales, and to justify them through bettering of technical means, President Rodriguez assured them that the Government is preparing to provide ample financial and moral aid through a protectionist policy, particularly for agriculture.

Secretary of State In Cuba's Cabinet

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Manuel Marquese Sterling

Cuban Cabinet Hoping for Early U. S. Recognition

Hull's Statement Encourages New Régime--Army Officers Unrelenting

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HAVANA, Sept. 13—Hope for American recognition was entertained by the new Cuban Administration today after the statement of Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, that any Government capable of maintaining order and representative of the people's will would be recognized. Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, told newspapermen he had nothing to add to Mr. Hull's statement, and denied that any representative of the Grau San Martin régime had approached him on the question of recognition.

Mr Welles has left the National Hotel, in which armed officers, deposed when an enlisted men's coup d'etât put a junta in power, were surrounded by soldiers. The Ambassador said he moved because there was no food there and "there was a threat that water and lights might be cut off."

The officers, meanwhile, remained firm in their refusal to recognize the Grau San Martin administration or its demands that they return to their posts.

President Grau San Martin gave Col. Horacio Ferrer, De Cespedes' Secretary of War and the officers' spokesman, until last midnight to bring the officers around, but midnight found no solution and the Government delayed acting. Unofficially it was said a decree was expected, declaring the officers deserters and making them liable to expulsion and one to six years' imprisonment.

In the meanwhile many Americans in Cuba prepared for emergencies as they watched with growing concern new threats of strikes, a move to train boys as soldiers, and the failure of 500 officers to make peace with the new government.

At least a score of Americans were under military protection in Cristo after labor troubles at American-owned manganese mines. Across the bay from Santiago de Cuba, in the small Cape Rente settlement, a number of Americans gathered for safety after leaving their homes in Interior Oriente Province because of unsettled labor conditions.

Striking employees of the Consolidated Railways at Camaguey, in mid-Cuba, their demands that 1930 wage levels be restored having been refused, picketed highways to prevent company officials, including two Americans, from leaving the city.

The United States navy destroyer J. Fred Talbott entered Santiago harbor from Manzanillo to relieve the Sturtevant, which went to Caimanera to refuel. The American flotilla near Cuba, sent to protect Americans and their property, numbers about 30 ships.

Three training camps have been established to train 2000 students, many in their 'teens. This youth movement began under Machado, gathered momentum under his successor, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, and finally put Ramon Grau San Martin into the Presidency.

Strikes at many points harassed the administration and the National Confederation of Labor was said to be considering another general strike, like the one that precipitated Machado's downfall.

Panama Recognition Urged

PANAMA, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Panamanian Student Association, in a message made public yesterday, asked the President of Panama to "follow the example of Mexico and recognize immediately the Cuban Government." The note also urged that Panama, "like Argentina, manifest to the United States, Panama's opposition to intervention in Cuba."

Another students communication to the United States Government condemned the presence of American warships in Cuban waters on the grounds this is "coercion to prevent the Cuban people from selecting a government of their choice." Congratulations were sent Cubans "for their virile gesture in overthrowing tyranny."

Bank Robbed; Man Kidnaped

FARRELL, Penna., Sept. 13 (AP)—Ten men, armed with sawed-off shotguns and revolvers, robbed the S. J. Gully Bank of between $5000 and $7000 yesterday, kidnaped Carl Wild, 21, an employee, and fled across the state line to Ohio in two cars. At Youngstown they released Wild, unharmed.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Thursday Special.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; studio.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS program.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Expects Good Christmas

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—In reporting a number of personnel changes, F. S. Cunningham, president of Butler Brothers, said sales thus far in September are still substantially ahead of 1932, although gains are not so large as in July and August. Early sales of toys and holiday goods are far in excess of last year, indicating retailers for the first time since 1930 anticipate good Christmas trade.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303-m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, 'Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Jack Denny's Orchestra; Sigmund Speath; soloists.
8:45 NBC, King's Jesters, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, Jeannette Vreeland, soprano.
9:15 NBC, "Wages and Saving Under NRA," Owen D. Young.
9:30 "Barn Dance."
10:00 NBC, "History of the American Legion."
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Poet Prince."
11:30-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Al Bernard, Minstrel Man.
5:15 NBC, "What Do You Want to Know?"
5:30 NBC, The Three Jesters.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Matter"; news; soloist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Reggie Childs's Orchestra.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Same as WBZ
9:30 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, Dinner of Merchants' Association of New York City; Brig-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, speaker.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout, news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—Musical program.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
6:45 CBS, "Round Towners," quartet.
8:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Brusiloff Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:25 Brockton Fair speaker.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill
8:30 Talk, James Roosevelt.
8:45 "Salon Gems."
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; George Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Orchestra; Harry Richman; Milton Berle.
10:30 Program from Boston Arena.
11:15 Announcements; news.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra
6:30 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Cosmopolitan String Trio.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Female voice trio.
8:00 "Victor Herbert Melodies."
8:30 CBS, Metropolitans; orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital; speaker.
9:30 Rhythm Twins.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 Bid Reinhera's Orchestra; soloists.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
8:00 Estey Post Legion program.
8:30 Nomads, accordionists.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Lindbergh's Daring Wins New Swedish Admiration

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13 (AP)—Increased admiration for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was expressed by Swedish aviators today after he had tested a Swedish army plane in a variety of ways, including loops and spins.

The machine was one over which aviation circles have divergent opinions and the Colonel's daring was admired all the more because of its challenged worth. The plane in which Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh made a route survey over the north Atlantic before coming here was refueled for a 20-hour flight, leading to the belief they may leave shortly.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $80, 8 $85; steam heated; some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston Tel Commonwealth 2212

BOSTON, 70 and 74 Fenway—1, 2 and 3-room suites, kitchenette, dinette, refrigeration, tastily decorated; reasonable. Com. 7693.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7580.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 38 and 30 Langdon St.—1 and 2 rooms, fireplaces, modern, convenient and quiet; reasonable rents; no students. Apply to Superintendent on premises or GEO. K. HIGGINS, Agent, 1318 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Long. 0063.

ELKINS PARK, PA.—Attractive small furnished apartment, bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath, all conveniences; entire upper floor; cross ventilation; lovely view; excellent location; reasonable. MRS. SARA H. CASSELBERRY, 7921 Park Ave.

FENWAY—BOSTON
264-274 Brookline Avenue
2 TO 4-ROOM SUITES
Newly renovated, electric refrigeration; convenient to The Mother Church; attractive rentals. ASP. 4353.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Adjacent to The Mother Church
ONE TO FOUR ROOMS
Reasonable Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

NEW YORK CITY
687 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET
"THE DOVER"
A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park better shops, and midtown business district.
1-2 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.
Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
AT MODERATE RENTALS
Resident Manager Plaza 3-7692

YE PAUL REVERE
391 Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.
Apartments Now Available
Modern in every detail. Splendid environment. Especially well serviced. Reasonable Rentals. Apply to Superintendent on Premises or J. A. & F. A. WALKER
Tel. SOMerset 0751-M or MYStic 0048

HOMES TO SHARE

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive home; convenient to transportation; garage; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Flushing 9-2765.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Part time available in practitioner's office in Little Bldg.; references. Box R-15 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Bldg., Boston, available 1 to 3 days a week; terms attractive. Box R-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Brookline—Unusual Opportunity
WANTED—One or two ladies who appreciate a refined home life as paying guests in large and attractive apartment; maid service; piazza; references requested. Box S-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 2 Charles St., Coolidge Corner—Exclusive guest house in fine residence, harmonious atmosphere. Particulars call Longwood 8608.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 43 Summit Avenue—Sunny, homelike, furnished or unfurnished rooms $4 to $10; board optional. Asp. 6409.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 261 So. 7th. Market 2-0585.

PHILADELPHIA SUBURB, 69th Street Section, near Elevated—Attractive room, excellent table; private home. 539 Larchwood Avenue; Boulevard 2398.

TWO connecting rooms or separately; in most appealing little house imaginable in Lexington; in idyllically beautiful location; house has many quaint features; picture papers, H & L hinges, etc.; many conveniences; special appeal for artistic person; afford commuter delightful change of environment from business activities; elderly person any desired service; friendly home, simple tempting meals; $15 and $16. Lexington 1114-W (Mass.).

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Protestant boy wishes room or room and board near Wentworth Institute, Boston. MERLIN S. BROWN, West Thornton, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 74 Westland Ave., Suite 53—Large nicely furnished front room in renovated apartment overlooking Fenway; real home in small family; board optional.

BOSTON — SUPERIOR, MODERN ROOMS, OVERLOOKING CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH; ELEVATOR. HOWES, 8 CUMBERLAND STREET.

BOSTON, 308 Newbury St.—Rooms, homelike atmosphere, fireplaces; students or business people; board optional; reasonable. Ken. 6365.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 98 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Large, sunny homelike room, one smaller, reasonable. 16 Clearway St., Suite 5.

BOSTON, MASS.—Unusually attractive, twin beds, bath floor, steam heat; parking; $7 to $8. 22 Cumberland Street.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Large furnished room; private family; near church; oil heat; garage if desired. Newton North 1603-M.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West (93rd St.)—Private family offers large room facing park, with private bath, to one or two gentlemen or person needing special consideration. Write Box S-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (10-M)—Cozy housekeeping suite, bath, 10th floor, south windows; also desirable single; rates moderate.

ROOMS WANTED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Furnished for lady; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box K-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RESORTS

MAPLEVIEW FARM—Beautiful mountainous scenery, plentiful table. MRS. ALLIE MUNDELL, South Newfane, Vt.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN
If you can sell tires, batteries and brake lining be sure and see us. A real commission proposition. Better than salary for the right man. MURRAY TIRE SALES CO. OF N. E., 338 Newbury St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECT (38) married, experienced and responsible, desires permanent connection, not limited to professional field; best of references as to character and ability; successful background; location immaterial. Write Box D-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position in private family or as truck driver; experienced; go anywhere; excellent references. R-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHEMIST—Analytical and organic research; 8 years' experience; A.B. degree Dartmouth, M.S. (M. I. T.); married; location immaterial. W. F. RICE, 3815 34th St., Astoria, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A COMPANION? One of culture awaits your call; she has knowledge of housekeeping, entertaining; an accomplished reader and experienced traveler. Address Box 49, Oxford, Me.

ATTENDANT companion, thoroughly experienced; reliable, loving service. MISS STEELE, 340 West 55th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7760.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER—For man or woman, or to one needing care, or business couple, by widow. Protestant, middle-aged, refined, used to travel, active, responsible; references given and required. MRS. R. H. CHENEY, Willoughby Lake, via W. Burke, Vt.

DIETITIAN—Industrial plant or institution; would consider coffee shop or restaurant. Write Box M-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—2 capable women doing fine laundry, mending, sewing, cleaning; desire work. MRS. KRIEGER, Russell Place, near 1st; Hack. 2-1513.

HOUSEKEEPER in small family, preferably business man, or companion nurse where I can have girl of 15 with me. V-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Stage or screen work by capable, versatile character actress. Box (B-16), 711 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN of wide traveling experience would act as guide or traveling companion or tutor at home. R-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Make money with our superb folders; 21 original creations $1.00; sample on approval; superior Mother-of-Pearl engravings; personal greetings; 60c economy box; novelties; member NRA. SUNSHINE ART STUDIOS, Dept. C, 830 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARN CHRISTMAS MONEY
Selling full-fashioned hosiery, also lingerie, Christmas cards; excellent commission and bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, BLU. 7405. 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

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EXCLUSIVE dressmaker would like to work home or go out by the day. Miss Gravalese, Call Arl. 1002-J, Arlington, Mass.

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NORBERT R. PENDERGAST
LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR
Rockeries, plantings, place upkeep, driveways.
286 Engle Street Tenafly, N. J.

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When Looking for a Mover, Call
N E AUTO VAN CO
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
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JOHN A. CUMMINGS
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Repairs, Replacements, Remodeling

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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FOR SALE—Knabe Ampico Grand Piano, French Walnut Case. Imported large French Library Table-Desk, Cabinet, Buffet, Console and Mirror, small tables and two gems of Needlepoint Chairs. For appointment phone after 4 o'clock, Circle 7-2758 (N. Y. C.).

WANTED

Auto Repair Man Do you want to make money this year and next? Combine your business with ours. Two garages. We furnish overhead, you furnish equipment. THE MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO., 338 Newbury Street, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—On business street, near lake and Fair, cool, clean rooms, 75c each; double, group rate, 50c each; special weekly rates. WEINTRAUB, 4226 Cottage Grove, OAK. 3981.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling finest $1 Christmas assortment; 21 beautiful folders—parchment, comic silhouette, novelties; also gift wrappings; request samples. DOEHLA, Dept. S-23, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Beautiful 21-folder $1 assortment, mostly parchments; costs you 50c; samples on approval; also gift wrappings. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit! 21-folder $1 assortment, mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Blvd., Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MILWAUKEE—Wanted, companion, preferably between 30 and 35 years of age, for 16-year-old motherless girl; must be well educated, cultured and accomplished; should be able to act as supervising housekeeper of home. Box E-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 1011 Title Guaranty Building.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople, sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, also deluxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices, excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

Old Dutch Cleanser
J. C. CANMER
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
108 WILLIAM STREET Or. 3-3986
Free Delivery

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We thank Monitor Readers for their patronage
It is our desire and purpose to give Monitor readers just a little better service than is obtainable elsewhere at the same price.
YE "GOLDEN RULE"
DRY CLEANING—REPAIRING
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Personal Christmas Cards
10% discount on orders placed during September.
The CARTER SHOP
52 Brick Church Plaza
Or. 3-5816

ORANGE 5-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH, INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS
MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
Martens'
for ICE CREAM, SODAS, SUNDAES
Homemade candies. Parties supplied.
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

Chas. T. Horncker Florist
443 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

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Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
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HENRY M. LESHER
REALTOR
Insurance—Agents and Broker
Oranges—Maplewood—Short Hills
142 EATON PLACE AT GROVE ST. STATION
Orange 3-1276 Res. Or. 3-7807

GULIAN, INC.
RUGS
Oriental . . . Broadloom
Cleaning and Repairing
263 Central Avenue Building
Corner Munn Avenue Or. 3-6658

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Telephone Elizabeth 2-1432

ENGLEWOOD

Carefully Chosen Women's and Misses' Dresses, $12.95 to $22.50
EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.

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VISIT THE
Vanity Specialty Shop
for your corsets, lingerie, hosiery, gloves, etc.
228 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-9296

Announcing the Opening of
THE SHIRLBEE MILLINERY SHOP
Modish Hats at Popular Prices
218½ MAIN TREET

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HENRY W. GROTE
WATCHES
Special attention given to fine watch, clock and jewelry repairs.
84 NEWARK ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Phone Hoboken 3-1293 Open Mon. 9 p. m.
Open Saturdays 10 p. m.
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
GLASSES FITTED
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

Fall Hats
Stunning New Turbans Brimmed Sailors Berets, black and colors Wool Crepes Felts Silk Beavers and Velvets. *All sizes*
GATES, 92 Monticello Avenue

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln St.

CASO'S MARKET
We have doubled the size of our Grocery Department
THE REASON?
People like to buy here
Monticello and Belmont Avenues
3 Telephones—Del. 3-0810-0811-0930

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Plumbing and Heating
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
808 NEWARK AVENUE Jo. Sq. 2-1385

NRA
Jessie T. Mitchell Dress Shop
700 BEROEN

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RIDGEFIELD PARK

TRESENFELD'S SPECIALTY SHOP
212 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0949
"Visit Our Millinery Department"
PRICES FROM $1.00 UP

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Walk-Over

SHOES
FOR GROWN FOLKS and Pied Piper Shoes for Children
Jacobus Boot Shop
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Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, Prop'r
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
63 North Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760-4761

Park Confectaurant
74 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN SLIPS
UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
At moderate prices.
Samples shown by appointment.
Mary E. Miller
197 SOUTH HIGHWOOD AVENUE
GLEN ROCK Tel. R. 6-1359

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The NORMANDIE SHOPPE
of Ridgewood
in mind
When you want a better dress at a moderate price.
62 E. Ridgewood Avenue Tel. R. 6-0794

WESTFIELD

Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
148 EAST BROAD ST Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 50c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

It Is A Saving to Use—
Lehigh Coal
The Coal That Satisfies
Lasts Longer Heats More Efficiently
ICE COAL WOOD
GEO. M. STEUERNAGEL
706 South Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1942

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Matrix Models for Fall are delightful examples of the current vogue in footwear. They show the trim lines, fine proportions and new style effects that women want—in a supremely comfortable shoe. Matrix models again present a wide field of choice. There are shoes for all occasions, each an authentic example of the season's style, and each assures the unique comfort of Matrix—the shoe with the patented and exclusive Moulded Sole.

The Blackstone featured above is an attractive four-eyelet open tie—in brown and black kid—block heel. priced at
$8.50

? IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
119 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Appel JEWELER
When Shopping for Eatables It Will Pay You to Visit
The Puritan Beef Co.
32 NORTH 9TH STREET
The Best for Less Always!

BETHLEHEM

At GOODENOUGH'S
You will find merchandise of quality, Steinway Pianos, Stromberg-Carlson Radios, Furniture of representative makes and Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators.
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

Friend's BEANS AND BROWN BREAD
CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Mutual 23-637
29 West 7th St., Erie, Pa.

Kitchen's Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Pure Silk Hosiery, fall colors, Gold Stripe brand, pair 85c, $1.00 and $1.35.

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Watches Cleaned $2.00 New Springs $1.50
ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK
FORD & O'DELL, Jeweler
"I'll Be on the Watch for You."
Phone 40-361 107 West Ninth Street

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

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"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W
FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

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Eastman Kodak STORES Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
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F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R.D.No.7 BELLEVUE PITTSBURG PA.

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For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

B. & J. SAYLOR
Meats and Poultry, Vegetables and Fruits, Delicatessen, Groceries, Fresh Baked Goods
Fourth and Penn Streets Tel. 6255

SCRANTON

SAMTERS 62nd Anniversary
• • •
$125,000 Worth of Fall Fashions . . . Bought Before Wholesale Prices Rose . . . And Now Offered In This Tremendous Sale!
Several months ago we began our purchases for this event, investing thousands of dollars in Men's Fall Suits and Topcoats . . . buying everything you need in Men's Furnishings, in Men's Hats and Shoes so that we could protect our patrons against price increases. Our Boys' and Students' Shop prepared for school opening needs . . . Our girls' wear and women's wear invested in dresses and coats, as did our women's shoe and children's shoe department. We urge you to take advantage of these savings before we announce this event to the public.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO.
334-336 Adams Avenue

A Shoe need never be unsightly to give perfect comfort.
Florsheim's Secret
Styled Smartly . . . They're Fashionable. Correctly Designed They're Comfortable.
The HEINZ STORE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
618 SPRUCE, 329 JEFFERSON

SEWICKLEY

NOT what we can make out of a customer, but what we can do for him is the constant aim of—
SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Anderson Automobile Co.
LEE Tires
Broad Street
Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

SEWICKLEY FLOWER SHOP
HUGH A. McMASTER, Mgr.
FLOWERS of QUALITY
503 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" our motto
511 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 211

WITHERSPOON BROS.
535 BEAVER STREET
Ford NEW V-8's

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS and BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 434

"The best place to market after all"
Campney's Grocery
Crystal Domino Cane Sugar Tablets

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

UPPER DARBY

WIENER'S RESTAURANT
Chestnut St. at Garrett Rd.
LUNCHES 35c LUNCHEON PLATTER 25c
DINNERS 60c and 75c
No change in prices on Sundays

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill
WAVERLY FRUIT CO.
4202 WOODLAND AVENUE
Quality Fruits and Produce Fresh Fish
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"Atlas Way the Best Way"
Awnings Mattresses Renovated
Window Shades Furniture Upholstered
Slip Covers Repaired and Refinished
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
J. S. McMullen, Mgr.
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Res. 854 Rundale Ave. Fernwood, Pa. Yeadon, Pa.

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Meats, Butter, Eggs
Monarch Brand Foods
808 WOOD STREET Churchill 5174

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Hogo Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

Metro Cleaners and Dyers
735 REBECCA AVE. Penhurst 7310
FORMERLY WITH SER-VUS CO.

YORK

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 N. SHERMAN STREET
Milk and Cream
Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. Try them."
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK PENNA

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER W 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors.

BOARD & RESIDENCE WANTED

SURBITON—Lady requires board residence from Monday till Friday; near station. MISS THOMPSON, 67 Mount Rd., New Malden, Surrey.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

TO PARENTS ABROAD—Happy country home offered in Kent, England, to one or two children as companions to own aged 8; near good preparatory school; excellent references given and expected. Box M-2432, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21 Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Hill and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 497.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

FLATS TO LET

WORTHING—Furnished or unfurnished, first floor, self-contained; close sea, good residential road; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, home or go out by the day. MISS GRAVALESE, Box M-2431, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BECHSTEIN upright grand piano, No. 7 model, little used, fine condition; cost £175, must sacrifice for immediate sale. "FAIRHAVEN" Bleadon Hill, Weston-super-Mare.

SHROPSHIRE HONEY considered the finest in the country; 1-lb. trial sample 2/-; quantity prices on application. CASELEY ELLESMERE, Shropshire.

HOME SHARING

SOUTHAMPTON—Lady offers share of comfortable home to companionable lady; terms by arrangement. Box M-249, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Recovery—The British Attitude

SOME critics in America are asking whether Mr. Roosevelt is going too fast; at the same time some critics in England are complaining that the British Government is going too slow. Both countries have been suffering from the fall in commodity prices, the drying up of markets, trade slackness and unemployment. In both, the supreme task of government is to remedy this situation. Yet the methods adopted seem to be utterly different. Is it to be concluded that one government is right and the other wrong, or that a method which may be good in one country may be unsuitable in the other?

In both cases the Government had to deal with a crisis in which public morale was temporarily shaken. The first step toward recovery under such conditions is to inspire confidence. It has made a big difference in methods taken to attain this end that the peak of the crisis was reached in Britain under the conditions of 1931, whereas it was not reached in the United States till early in the present year. In Britain it occurred at a moment following a long period of government expenditure which—in 1931—had to be denounced as extravagant and reckless. The world-wide alarm which led to a run on the Bank of England and a grave menace to the national credit was attributed to the extravagance of the Labor Government and its unbalanced budget.

The problem of restoring confidence in Great Britain took, therefore, a special form. It demanded the balancing of the budget, heavy taxation, the cutting down of public expenditure, the restriction of imports, and a cautious policy of what was called "sound finance." Retrenchment, economy, sacrifice became the watchwords of the day.

The measures which, it was felt, were necessarily taken at that time in Britain to restore national credit were in character the exact opposites of those which are now being taken by the United States. But they succeeded in achieving the immediate aim. It does not follow, however, that the plan which was right for England two years ago is right now. The Government, indeed, has been compelled to modify its attitude. It has felt it necessary to remove some of its economy restrictions, and to give more freedom to local authorities to use funds on public works. There is a growing body of opinion which is urging the Government toward a more enterprising policy, asserting that it ought to reverse the procedure of 1931 and take a few leaves out of the book of President Roosevelt.

It is true, few British statesmen or economists urge their Government to go all the way with the President. His program, they think, would not be suited to the peculiar needs of England. But they do insistently urge that the time has now come, with credit standing high, to apply with great energy the stimulus of public works financed by public loans. The later stages of a trade depression afford a most favorable moment, it is argued, for checking the downward movement by an expansion of appropriate works—by making up arrears, by anticipating future needs, by accelerating works already in progress.

The natural instinct in bad times, says Sir Arthur Salter, is to economize publicly; that should be overcome, and the country ought to embark on a big campaign of slum clearance, house building, road improvement and the carrying out of other capital schemes.

Those who take this view are not a few solitary voices crying in the wilderness. The main trend of vocal public opinion in England today is in favor of a vigorous forward policy of public expenditure, not on so-called "relief works," but on constructive reëquipment—expenditure which would increase employment, create purchasing power, and permanently enrich the country. British opinion is immensely impressed by the Roosevelt drive. While it does not ask the British Government to copy the program of Mr. Roosevelt, it would welcome a policy animated by his boldness, enterprise and optimism.

Emily Brontë and Today

A MANUSCRIPT volume of poems by Emily Brontë has come into the possession of the British Museum at the very moment that Top Withens at Haworth, the supposed original of "Wuthering Heights," is said to be falling into decay and ruin.

This neglect of Top Withens, however, does not indicate any neglect of the writer who gave Top Withens fame, for there is possibly no nineteenth century novelist whose reputation has so much increased with the passage of time as has that of Emily Brontë. So high does her reputation at present stand that she is particularly pertinent to a discussion recently begun by Mr. Compton Mackenzie, himself an author of no little celebrity.

Mr. Mackenzie observed that more good novels are being written today by women than by men. The names of Miss Virginia Woolf, Miss Helen Waddell and Miss Rose Macaulay can readily be adduced to support his contention. But a second critic pointed out that, although the general level of women's writing is high, the greatest achievements in this branch of literature are all the work of men.

Even should this be true today, it might be argued that there are circumstances suggesting that it may not be true for always. Until very recently women were debarred from many experiences in life, particularly those concerned with industry, trade and economics, and there is no kind of writing that demands full and untrammeled experience so much as does the novel.

Jane Austen, writing her stories on scraps of paper in the drawing rooms in which she, like most women of her time, might be said to be almost a perpetual prisoner, cannot be expected to show that depth of comprehension of human feelings and motives revealed by Scott, who was plunged up to the neck in all the movements of his age. But this relative disadvantage of women has now been removed, and the future will show what the effect of its removal will be.

Emily Brontë, more perhaps than any other woman novelist, foreshadows something of that effect. Her work, like that of Dickens, and Scott, and Thackeray, is tremendously uneven and very undisciplined. But there is a gusty wind of genius in it that at times rivals any of her male contemporaries or predecessors. Had Emily Brontë shared social and economic opportunities enjoyed almost by right by any man of her period, there is no telling to what heights she might have risen. An Emily Brontë of the future will enjoy those opportunities; and there is no telling what use may be made of them.

Repeal Without Control

MAINE has seemed content to follow rather than to lead public opinion on the prohibition issue. Maine has joined the parade of states which is moving toward repeal. From Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado also, reports of wet majorities have been received in the last twenty-four hours.

This voting is further indication that the United States is face to face with the need for new defenses against invasion by one of its oldest enemies—liquor. It is not the fall of the Eighteenth Amendment which should cause the most concern at this time. It is the fact that, while the prohibition law is in process of being abandoned, apparently little thought is being given to the problem of protecting the public from the inevitable results of this rejection.

It is time some gestures in the direction of liquor control were being made by those who contributed so much to a so-called temperance-versus-prohibition campaign. That the gestures may not be impressive enough to attract attention should not surprise many. Attention should not be led away from the fact that some people's sincere desire for reform is not the only motive underlying the assault on prohibition. Many of its most active enemies were actuated by the hope of profits from the sale of liquor.

Enthusiasm of those who want to sell and those who want to drink liquor should not be allowed to obscure the fact that only one side of "prohibition reform" is so far being accomplished. The other side—the side which sincere citizens who voted wet hoped to aid—is getting woefully little attention. Among states recently declaring for repeal are some that were dry strongholds in the past. Perhaps from these will come the much-needed impetus toward adequate liquor control.

NRA Ousts Laissez Faire

MANY people are saying that the NRA has destroyed competition and substituted regulated monopoly through trade associations. Those who take this ground confuse laissez faire with competition and neglect inter-association competition.

Laissez faire, as nearly everyone knows, is a phrase that denotes a kind of competition that had no shackles of any kind. Under laissez faire every employer operated as he saw fit and every person chose jobs and accepted hours and wages satisfactory to himself. Historically, the United States never completely accepted laissez faire. When the very first Congress enacted a revenue tariff act it interfered with an employer's liberty of action, and the first excise taxes also checked free competition in the articles taxed. Trade unions appeared before 1800, and by 1828 were exercising restraints upon employers. Soon afterward legislatures began to set limits to competitive liberties, as, for example, in laws that curtailed the employment of children. After 1870, employers themselves tried various methods of combination in order to offset the ravages of unrestrained competition. When the World War was finished, laissez faire in America was in its dotage.

Laissez faire relied on prices to control production, the division of shares among employers, labor, landlords and capitalists, and the kind or amount of goods consumed. In so far as laissez faire operated, it put power in the hands of the man who quoted the lowest price. Since lowest price was obtained in many cases by unscrupulous exploitation of labor or unethical business devices, it was harmful to society. The NRA permits trade associations to wipe out the evils of laissez faire by setting standard minimum wages, maximum hours, and outlawing unfair trade practices. Laissez faire, therefore, which for a century has been forced into narrower limits, now is definitely outlawed.

But competition still will flourish under NRA. Within trade associations separate enterprises will continue to strive against one another for business. While they cannot secure orders by cutting under costs or exploiting labor, the costs will vary between producers. Consequently, a price that for one man returns only outlay will for another bring profit. Moreover, with cutthroat competition outlawed, there will be a higher plane of competition based on real managerial ability, personality and service. Business men of mediocre ability will suffer more under this new competition than formerly when they could compensate their lacks by unfair practices. For business men in general the New Deal raises competition to a higher, keener intellectual level, and so will prove beneficial to the superior classes of business men.

Of late years a new interproduct competition has arisen. For example, coal competes with fuel oil and natural gas; automobiles compete with radios. Even if a trade association became fully monopolistic—which is not likely often to be the case—this monopoly would be limited by the competition with other trade associations for the consumer's dollar.

It Would Needs Be a Friendly Road

ON THE trestle board for future undertakings of construction engineers a long line is being drawn into the map of North America. It reaches from Seattle, Washington, northward through Canada's British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska. It rounds glaciered peaks, crosses rugged fiords, leaps turbulent rivers, touches green water inlets and limpid lakes, penetrates regions seldom seen by man save from the cockpits of airplanes; and it spells a promise of social and business intercourse to isolated districts in Alaska and the Dominion. It is the proposed highway which would connect the United States with its northernmost territory.

The proposal is the result of a three-year study undertaken by a special federal commission, and it is placed in the hands of President Roosevelt with the assurance that such a road is both financially and economically feasible. Fourteen million dollars is the figure mentioned for the 2250 miles of construction.

Contemplating the possibilities inherent in such an enterprise, an extremely fascinating view is unfolded. Not alone would the highway promise an inevitable string of tourist motor-cars bearing wide-eyed passengers into that long land of upsoaring and down-sweeping vistas. Equally inevitable would be the motored freight cars with their canvas covers flapping over loads from mines and fields. There would be prospectors rolling northward, their shovels and picks protruding from ancient tonneaus. There would be homesteaders lumbering to newly opened colonies, their possessions bulging from running boards.

There would be passenger buses roaring through the night with sleepy-eyed patrons anticipating the renewal of old friendships with folk "back home." There would be fresh money jingling in totem-poled villages, and sloe-eyed natives of the deep Pacific slopes becoming acquainted with—to them—unbelievable luxuries. There would be new activity in the already thriving Matanuska Valley near Anchorage, and the Tanana Valley in the interior, where the highway would join the 128 miles of motor roads already radiating from Fairbanks.

In Alaska there are approximately 32,000,000 acres of arable land waiting to be cleared and cultivated, and an equal area suitable for grazing purposes. Homesteaders have some assurance of seasonal employment in mining, while the population engaged in the $50,000,000 fishing industry offers a market for farm produce. And then there are the owners of some 600,000 reindeer—a meat supply increasing at the rate of about 35 per cent annually—awaiting an outlet for their product.

But beyond these—and other—considerations is that feature of the project dealing with international relations. Obviously, since 1183 miles of the highway would be through Canada, a further strengthening of that entente cordiale so long enjoyed between the two nations might easily result through the coöperation of United States and Dominion officials which would be imperative to bring the project to fruition.

It seems almost possible to preview what might be a portion of the wording of the documents of agreement—wording paraphrased from that famous treaty regarding the boundary waters between the two nations: "The high contracting parties agree that the . . . use of this highway . . . shall forever continue free and open to the inhabitants . . . of both countries equally."

It is highly conceivable such another treaty relating to an international landway would add even greater weight to Jefferson's words respecting the "peace, commerce and honest friendship" that have distinguished the relations of these two nations so kindred in ancestry and ideals.

The "Crime House"

CRIME news has recently had a temple erected to it at the Chicago world's fair. For some reason the fair's new third dimension movie did not go well, though its glimpses of Niagara Falls were probably the best ever shown. The movie's name was erased and in place "Thrill Theater" painted in. Across the front of the building were drawn horrid caricatures of a dozen criminal types. Below them the barker daily takes his stand, describes the electric chair and other items to be seen within, and concludes with the promise, "In there you will see in four minutes what it will take you forty years to forget." Thereupon he motions the crowd toward the door, and a few step up to the ticket window with their dimes.

The "Crime House," as the newspapers call the place, is significant of an appetite. It is a hunger for sensation as old as the thirst for liquor. Yellow newspapers are belabored for feeding it, and properly. But they did not originate it. They are an effect. The person who reads the stuff is the cause. Everyone who patronizes an abnormal interest in crime stories helps to publish them.

Editorial Notes

California bakers are clamoring for a standardized weight for doughnuts. Perhaps they want the weight to be prescribed by a law with no loopholes.

Another benefit from the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago has been the variety it added to returned vacationists' stories.

And some believe the NRA codes provide that founders should not strike while the iron is hot.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Estonia: A Land of Simplicity and Content

TALINN

OF COURSE a citizen of a nation which every Fourth of July celebrates with clamor its success in throwing off "the British yoke" must sympathize with a little people who, after 700 years of foreign domination, have finally become free. But out of that 700 years the Estonians, particularly the city of Talinn, did acquire certain picturesque adornments for their land.

Founded by a Danish king, dominated for a time by the German Order of Knights, overwhelmed by Sweden in 1625, and finally occupied by the Russians under Peter the Great in 1710, Reval—which by way of signalizing its independence of Russian rule was renamed Talinn—has inherited something from each of its rulers. The Danes gave it a medieval castle, three churches and a part of the city wall with impressive towers, most of which edifices still remain. The German Order left behind the picturesque Gothic Town Hall, together with a further contribution to the city wall. The Swedes still further contributed to the fortifications, but the Russians seem to have left behind nothing but an enduring hatred alike for the government of the Tsars and that of the Soviets.

Indeed, all of these little "buffer states" erected by the Versailles Treaty are a unit in their aversion to, and their dread of, their powerful Muscovite neighbor. Finland, Latvia, Estonia all combined have a population of a scant 6,000,000. All could be swallowed at a bite by the Russian bear, "the beast that walks like a man," as Rudyard Kipling once described him. Accordingly, all are watchful, and all know that only by maintaining relations of harmony and even intimacy with the other nations of western Europe can their continued independence be assured.

* * *

The Minister of the United States to one of these Baltic states told me that he considered his legation an important listening post for information concerning Russia. Into it came day after day tourists and men of affairs who had just come out of the land of Bolshevism and were eager to talk of their experiences and their conclusions. But he found the value of the reports, which he painstakingly transmitted to his own Government, materially lessened by the fact that no two observers seemed to see the same things, or to have reached the same conclusions. "So," said he, "I am writing the Department of State just what is told me and leaving the officials there to estimate the importance of such conflicting evidence."

In a smaller way this has been precisely my own experience. As I have said in earlier articles, to me Leningrad seemed a moribund city, a place of almost unmitigated gloom, the physical deterioration of which was reflected in the appearance and the expression of its people. But shortly afterward I encountered an American journalist, a globe-trotter of experience, Robert Davis, vastly better known as "Old Bob Davis" of the New York Sun. He, too, had just emerged from Russia, and had likewise had a tourist's glance at Leningrad. But he declared himself impressed by the well-fed, well-clad, contented air of the people on the streets of that city, and further insisted that the world was being fooled by reports of the virtual collapse of the Five-Year Plan.

Instead of failure, he insisted, the Russian industrial program was largely successful, and demonstrated that in a brief space of time the western industrial nations, and the United States in particular, will find in the Bolshevist state an industrial competitor to be reckoned with. This point of view so radically differs from my own that I present it as the American Minister does his conversations—for what it is worth. A collateral piece of news, however, which came to my attention today has its bearings on the Russian situation.

* * *

For weeks, reports have been current along the Baltic that the famine in the interior of Russia is vastly more general than had been supposed, and that the people are in fact dying by thousands. Specific information has been difficult to obtain, and the recent news that William Henry Chamberlin, the Monitor's veteran correspondent at Moscow, has been refused permission to visit the districts affected, is taken in diplomatic quarters as a virtual admission on the part of the Russian authorities that the situation is beyond their control.

Here in Talinn, and the territory tributary to it, there are no visible extremes of fortune. If there are no evidences of great wealth in the city, there are none of deep poverty. Beggars are nonexistent, and the luxury shops—which to the practiced traveler are economic indices—are few and not so very luxurious at that. It is a food exporting country, and as a result the cost of living is low even for the Baltic cities, where good living at low cost seems the rule. In politics, neither Communism nor Fascism has made much progress.

As in many of these Baltic cities, modernism and medievalism jostle each other in curious ways. One steps across a narrow cobbled square from an eminently up-to-date State House, of the most approved style, and enters a gloomy, round tower, washed at its base by the sea, in which he is shown the trap through which men, suspects of the authorities, were dropped, to be swept away by the rushing tides. In the chamber of the Diet will be shown the seats occupied by men famous under the Russian rule as political agitators, and in the prison across the square the cells will be shown in which they were immured prior to the independence of Estonia.

For practically 400 years before the first settlement in America, this little country was growing up under the tutelage of various nations. It has been making history for seven centuries, and if the students of its past conclude rightly, its people were never more contented than today. Politically free and self-governed, suffering for the moment economically, as are the people of all countries, they are none the less confident of their future, with but the menace of Russia to alloy their content.

Rural Industrialism in Practice

WHILE President Roosevelt's "rural industrialism" may come as an innovation to many sections of the United States, part-time subsistence farming has been developed to a surprisingly efficient and successful plane in a semi-rural or suburban area, known as San Fernando Valley, which comprises approximately half the city of Los Angeles.

In the light of present-day efforts to decentralize industry and redistribute population, this section may be regarded as a proving ground, where the Administration's rural-industrial plan has had a thoroughly practical demonstration during the last fifteen years.

Annexation of thousands of acres of farm lands has made Los Angeles the butt of many jokes, but has been the means of developing one of the most intensively cultivated small-farm areas in the United States. More than 200 square miles of San Fernando Valley, much of it sparsely populated, has been annexed to the city to afford irrigation and domestic water for an area which had been a semi-arid plain.

A network of more than 900 miles of steel mains, some of them large enough for a man to walk through, has been laid over the floor of the valley to provide irrigation. Water under pressure has made possible the subdivision and building up of great tracts of fertile farm lands into what dwellers there choose to call "garden-acre home communities," but which, under the New Deal, are termed "subsistence farms," or "part-time farms."

* * *

The average subsistence, part-time, or one-family farm in San Fernando Valley covers not more than an acre. Most of those who have made a success of their "garden acres" will agree that, under existing conditions, one acre is the most practical size of unit and all that one family can care for, if a well-rounded subsistence farm is developed, with, perhaps, chickens, a goat or cow, a year-round vegetable garden, berries, a family orchard, and an alfalfa patch.

Large numbers of families, securely established on their part-time farms, are weathering the financial gale by turning to their garden acres for a part of their sustenance. Many of them have incomes, small pensions, or a nest egg of savings, insufficient to sustain them in an urban home, but bounteous when supplemented with year-round products of their garden acres.

Other small farm home owners are tradesmen, carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, mechanics and the like, who have found part-time work in their own and near-by communities, which, added to the products of their land, has brought them through the time of stress in much better shape than their city-dwelling brothers in similar lines of work.

A third class of farmers in this valley ride back and forth to the city to fill part-time or full-time jobs. They cultivate the soil as a wholesome, gainful out-of-doors occupation for their spare time. In many instances these city workers, employed in the same or near-by plants, have solved the costly transportation problem by clubbing together and sharing the expense of one automobile.

* * *

Thus these three classes of subsistence farmers have anticipated the President's rural-industrial program. They have a perfect setup for a great rural-industrial development, because of the vast pressure irrigation system, the low power rates afforded by the Los Angeles municipal power system which extends its service into the "semi-rural half" of Los Angeles, and because of the availability of cheap industrial land along steam and electric lines and on paved highways.

It has been estimated conservatively that 65,000 more families could be established on subsistence farms in San Fernando Valley, carved out of great tracts of fertile acreage, convenient to prospective industrial centers.

These new families would establish themselves on the land just as fast as industrial centers are in operation in accordance with the Administration's rural-industrial plan.

While some sections of the country are only in the primitive stages of putting the rural-industrial plan into operation, San Fernando Valley, by reason of its successful garden-acre or part-time farm development, is well on its way toward becoming a yardstick by which the rest of the nation can measure the success and efficiency of rural industrialism.

P. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Buying Power or Paying Power?

WE HEAR a great deal today about "increasing the buying power of the public." Business men of a generation ago were more concerned over the "paying power" of their public than over their ability or willingness to buy. To have overdue bills was a blot on a man's character. . . . Now, all we care about is to get our goods off our shelves. Whether we ever get paid for them or not seems to make little difference. A business man who is making money is unpatriotic, and the consumer is a social outcast if he isn't in debt, at least to the butcher, the baker and the electric supply man. . . .

"Buying power" has such an altruistic sound. It appeals to the ego, and makes each one of us feel as though we ourselves, and ourselves alone, were setting the wheels of commerce in motion. But is there any real difference between "buying power" and "spending power"? . . . "Buying power" conjures up a mental picture of long lines of the masses, eagerly awaiting service at our counters to relieve us of the goods we have for sale. But "spending power" puts us on the other side of the counter. . . . Spending, somehow or other, never leaves us anything in the bank, but we seem to be able to buy and buy, till the wheels of commerce fairly buzz, and still retain not only our bank balance, but the increasing respect of the installment collector and the insurance man!

"Paying power," on the other hand, in its very alliteration seems to command attention. All the world appreciates a payer. It gives you a feeling of vast superiority to be able to plank down a big bill and show the other guy that you can pay his account and not even make a dent in your roll. . . .

Something ought to be done to increase the popularity of "paying power." . . . What a relief it would be for every one of us if we could collect the money that is due us! Nobody knows how it would increase my buying power, my paying power, and even my spending power right now if only one or two were to pay up! . . .

What a wonderful thing it would be, then, if each one of us were to put a curb on our "spending power" some week in the near future, and devote one whole week's wages to developing our "paying power." We are week conscious, and drive conscious in this country. Why not set aside the week of November 15, for instance, as "Paying Power Week," and make a "drive" to pay up all our back bills before Thanksgiving. Such a movement would put enough money back into circulation to lift the entire nation out of depression, and give us new cause for our national holiday.—*L. A. M.*, in the *Weekly Underwriter* (New York).